

# ARMY



# NAVY

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### ROPER'S BREECH-LOADING REPEATERS.

THE accompanying cuts illustrate the mechanism of the repeating rifle and shot-gun invented by S. H. Roper, of Roxbury, Mass. The cartridge cases used in these guns are made of steel, and can be reloaded and fired several times, and in fact are expected to last as long as the gun itself. The revolving principle is used for repeating the fire, the cartridges being held in a four-bladed carrier instead of a chambered cylinder. The arm represented is a shot-gun, which, by a slight contraction at the muzzle is found to prevent the shot from scattering as in an ordinary sporting gun. Fig. 1 is a side view, showing the gun cocked; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section, showing the parts in the condition in which the firing takes place; Fig. 3 is an end view of the carrier; Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal section of the loaded cartridge shell.

The carrier, G, is contained within a fixed cylindrical shell, B, into the front end of which the barrel is screwed, and into the rear end of which is screwed the frame, A, to which the stock is attached. In the top of the receiver, B, there is a longitudinally hinged lid, B', which is opened to drop the loaded steel cartridge shells into the semi-circular recesses of the carrier. These shells are bored out to a caliber corresponding with the bore of the barrel, and the barrel is counter-bored to receive the shells one at a time. The front end of the shells fit up to a shoulder at the front end of the counterbore, which is long enough to admit the head, D', of the plunger, D, in rear of the shell. This plunger pushes the shells from the carrier into the counterbore; and its head, D', fits the counterbore snugly, and so prevents the entrance into the lock of any gas that might escape at the vent in case of the bursting of the percussion cap in firing. The nipples for the percussion caps are so recessed into the shells, as shown at Fig. 4, that when the cap does not burst in firing, it expands into the recess around the nipple and forms a gas-check. The cartridge-shell extractor consists of a spring hook attached to the bottom of the plunger, and it catches hold of the shell by slipping into the groove around the rear end thereof.

The plunger, D, is connected by a link, E, with a projecting bib under the striking face of the hammer. A long firing pin, f, which is indicated on the plunger in Fig. 1 by two parallel longitudinal dotted lines, slides in one side of the plunger, and the point of this pin comes out at the centre of the plunger head, D', to strike the centre of the percussion cap. The vent is not in the nipple, but consists of two little holes at the side thereof, as shown in Fig. 4. The main spring is double, the lower leaf, I, acting with a pull in front of the centre of motion of the hammer, and the upper leaf, I', acting with a push in rear thereof.

The carrier, G, is made with pivots, e, at each end,

and to the rear pivot there is secured firmly a ratchet-wheel, a, which is acted upon to produce the revolution of the carrier by means of a dog, H, of lever-like construction, working upon a pin, d. The tail, h, of the dog, H, is made elastic, so that it forms a spring, and is connected by a stirrup, b, with the tumbler, so that in the act of cocking the hammer it is strained in such manner as to make the dog produce an upward pressure upon the ratchet wheel, a, which tends to revolve the ratchet wheel and carrier; but

of the recoil does not, however, come upon the pin of the hammer, but the tumbler has a solid bearing in the frame, A.

In every trial which has as yet been made with the WESTLEY, RICHARDS and other fine foreign guns the results show that the ROPER gun has excelled in range, penetration and distribution of charge. The use of steel cartridge shells which are not destroyed by the explosion of the charge, in addition to the advantage of fixed ammunition enables the sportsman to change the amount of powder used or the size or quantity of the shot in his charge at pleasure, and thus, by a change of cartridge, to shoot a sparrow or a duck.

As the cap is on a small nipple, which is lower than the other portions of the heel of the cartridge shell, it can only be exploded by the firing pin, f, and there is, therefore, no danger of an accidental discharge of the piece. Again, as a means of safety against the explosion of the charge before the chamber of the barrel is perfectly closed by the head of the plunger behind the cartridge shell, it may be

added that there is a minute lever, not shown, which is so arranged and connected with the firing pin that as the plunger is drawn back the point of the firing pin is always retracted within it by the said lever coming against a fixed bearing in the frame, A, when the plunger is drawn back in cocking. The gun has the advantage of being lighter than a double-barrel gun, while with it four shots can be fired in rapid succession, thus enabling the sportsman to fire at a flock of birds as long as they are in sight. The slight contraction of the end of the barrel is also found to be of great advantage in keeping shot together, and a special patent has been taken out for this particular part of the gun. The ROPER gun is rapidly gaining ground in sporting circles.

Although the annexed cuts illustrate a shot-gun, the same principle has been applied to rifles with very satisfactory results, especially as regards accuracy and penetration. In the later models of the gun there are not so many notches on the tumbler, c', as are shown in the cuts, as experience has shown that they are not necessary.

This gun is now being manufactured by the Roper Manufacturing Company, of Amherst, Mass., under the personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the Spencer Rifle.

By order of the King, numerous alterations suggested by the late war, will be made in the equipment of the Prussian army. The most essential are the addition of a cape to the military cloak, which henceforth will closely resemble the English pattern; the increase of the number of cartridges carried by each man from sixty to eighty, one half of which will be in pouches sewn on the outside of the knapsack; and a lightening of the weight of the helmet.





## THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, commanding Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., issued the following order on the 20th ult:

It appears from sundry petitions and official representations that the present scanty supply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantities of grain consumed in numerous distilleries, put up and worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States; it is represented that few or none of the requirements of law are observed in any of these establishments; that the officers of the internal revenue service while endeavoring to assess and collect the whiskey tax are frequently treated with disrespect and sometimes menaced with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil courts and violation of the internal revenue laws indisputably proved, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty; that the Government is, besides, defrauded of a large amount of revenue; that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt; and furthermore, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime; therefore, in the exercise of the authority vested in the Commanding General it is ordered that,

The distillation or manufacture of whiskey or other spirits from grain is prohibited in this Military District. Any person so engaged or employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still or other apparatus for this purpose will be considered presumptive evidence of a violation of the revenue laws, and the party or parties using the same, or on whose premises, or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribunal composed of the commanding officer of the post and two officers of the army next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers, that fact will be duly certified and the post commander will hear and determine the case.

The penalties, punishment and forfeitures prescribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or manufacturing whiskey or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws will be imposed and executed by the military tribunals hereby authorized.

No sentence extending to imprisonment, forfeiture of stills, liquor or other property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty will be carried into effect until reported to these Headquarters and approved by the Commanding General.

All troops of the United States, magistrates, sheriffs, constables, police and others in authority are required, and all citizens are solicited, to be vigilant in detecting and prompt in giving information of the violation of these orders. Commanding officers will be held responsible for their enforcement.

Brevet Major-General ORD, Commanding Fourth Military District, Headquarters Vicksburg, has issued the following order:

The Commanding General calls the attention of post commanders to the prevalence of the crime of horse stealing in certain sections of both States comprising the Military District, to an extent materially destructive of the interests of the honest, respectable property owners.

Such commanders are authorized and directed to exert their utmost efforts to break up the nefarious trade in the sections of country adjoining their respective posts.

When reliable information is received of the commission of crime of this nature, parties of men (mounted and under command of a commissioned officer when practicable) will be despatched after the criminals, furnished with competent guides and instructed to capture, if possible. Accused parties arrested will be held for trial by Military Commission and a report of the facts of the case made at once to these Headquarters for further instructions.

Criminals of this class, arrested by the civil authorities, will be immediately turned over to the nearest post commander, who will receive and hold them for trial, reporting facts as directed in preceding clauses.

In all cases no pains will be spared to secure evidence necessary for conviction.

When the prisoners are ordered to be sent to another point for trial, the necessary witnesses must be sent with them, or, if it be impracticable for any reason to send the parole testimony, the requisite affidavits in due form must be forwarded with the prisoners.

The civil authorities in the district will not construe the foregoing as in any wise intended to relieve them from the responsibilities of their official positions, but on the contrary, it should urge them to increased activity, in order that, with the aid thus rendered, an acknowledged evil may be speedily done away with.

All citizens throughout the district, who desire the speedy restoration of good order and the security of property, are urgently invited to co-operate with the military commanders in this matter, by giving full and explicit information—acting as guides, giving lists of persons in their vicinity against whom there is evidence or general suspicion of connection with bands of horse thieves, and generally by such action as the particular circumstances of each case may seem to require, to prove their hearty good will in the work.

Military Commissions will be ordered from, and their proceedings reviewed at these headquarters. In other respects the execution of the foregoing order is devolved upon the sub-district commanders.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES has issued the following circular order:

Section 6th of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, declares that no person shall be eligible to any office under the provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of the constitutional amendment. The oath prescribed in section 1st of the supplemental act is framed to meet the requirements of the

6th section of the original act, and must be taken and subscribed by all persons appointed to office by any authority under the provisional governments in North and South Carolina. The question whether or no any particular person may or not take the oath is, apart from the legal meaning of the words of the oath, a question of conscience for such person, he best knowing his own acts and doings, and the intent and purpose thereof.

Post Commanders should assure themselves that their nominees are eligible, competent and willing to take the prescribed oath of office.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, Commanding Department of the Missouri, issued the following order on the 16th instant:

For the better protection of the settlements in Kansas, that portion of the State east of the 98th meridian of west longitude will constitute a District, to be known as the "District of Kansas," to be commanded by Brevet Major-General WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Colonel Third U. S. Infantry, Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Until the depots for the District of the Upper Arkansas, and points west are removed from Fort Riley to Fort Harker, that post will remain under the command of the commanding officer District of the Upper Arkansas.

When the depots are removed, Fort Riley will be reported as an independent post intended for the reserve Cavalry, but will be the depot for the troops stationed along the line of the settlements, and to that extent, will be under the control of the commanding officer District of Kansas.

The following extract of a letter of the Adjutant-General of the Army, informing Major-General MEADE, commanding Department of the East, of the desertion of Second Lieutenant EDWARD HOUTIARD, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, is published for the information of his command:

I have the honor to request that you take the necessary measures for his (Lieutenant HOUTIARD's) apprehension as a deserter, if possible, should he pass through your command.

In consequence of the peculiar character of the season, the Secretary of War has authorized, on the order of the Commanding Officer Department of the East, the issue of the same amount of fuel for the month of May as is allowed in the month of April, at such stations where the allowance is necessary to meet the wants of the command.

The new post on the Cheyenne river is to be built and garrisoned by Companies G and H, Tenth Infantry, Captain and Brevet Major G. H. CROSMAN, Tenth Infantry, in command. The other officers present will be Captain and Brevet Major W. S. KELLOGG, and First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. CHESTER WHITE.

MAJOR SAMUEL DANA, Paymaster U. S. Army, and family sailed from New York in the Arizona, on the 21st ult., for San Francisco. MAJOR DANA leaves many warm friends in Washington, where he was for some time stationed, and also in New York who all join with us in wishing him a safe journey, and a pleasant sojourn on the Pacific coast.

COMPANIES C and G of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, started from Washington, D. C. for Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday April 25, under command of Major THOMAS E. MALEY.

HEADQUARTERS of the Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry are at Granada, Miss.; Companies B, D, H and K, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, are stationed at Granada, Miss.

ALL the troops serving in the Department of the Dakota are to be armed with breech-loaders.

THAT the evils of the present system of brevets are greatly aggravated by the regulation prescribing the uniform for officers having brevet rank, is, we are persuaded, admitted by the great majority of officers. The old regulation was certainly sufficiently liberal; but, apparently to give officers of staff departments the power to appear almost en masse in the uniforms of high grades (the Adjutant General's Department in particular presenting almost an unbroken line of generals), who won their brevets at the bloody battle of the 13th March, 1865, the officers of and above the grade of major now wear the full uniform of the brevet rank.

There is no way by which an officer's real grade can now be determined at sight. Officers wearing stars and eagles are attending stable call, or acting as file closers of platoons of infantry. The insignia of high rank ceases to carry with it due respect under such circumstances, and the matter is in danger of becoming, if it is not already, a farce. We hope the good sense of the line of the Army will be acknowledged by an entire change in the present regulation.

Let every officer wear the uniform of his actual grade, his brevet rank being designated by a small and suitable ornament on the left breast.

MR. William Swinton, well-known to our readers as the author of the "History of the Army of the Potomac," and of "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War," is making a tour through the South and Southwest. Last week, he was in Richmond.

SECOND Lieutenant Benjamin Abrahams, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to relieve First Lieutenant Justinian Alman, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, from the command of Company E, of that regiment.

## LIFE IN A FORT.

DEAR CHARLIE:—The unexpectedness with which marching orders arrive at a garrison is the great drawback to domestic comfort in an officer's life. It is an old army maxim, that no sooner do you get your window curtains hung than you receive an order to move, and the re-laying of a carpet, if you are fortunate enough to own such a luxury, is the sure forerunner of a change of quarters. A lady friend of mine, the wife of a retired officer, told me, that when she first joined the Army, her husband's choice of quarters according to his then rank, that of second lieutenant, was very like Hobson's, and during a period of three months owing to his being "turned out" by officers of higher grade, and being transferred from one post to another she was compelled to move nine times. I am not sure the figures are correctly stated, but they are nearly so. This uncertainty of your stay, the doubt as to whether it will prove for three months or three years, deters any but a hopeful man from making any extraordinary efforts to surround himself with comforts which in citizen life would be considered not above the ordinary. With us, however, the case was different. Every external that would contribute to the enjoyment of two people who within themselves, as we were vain enough to imagine, possessed so many resources for contented happiness, had been furnished by lavish and affectionate hands. And when I last wrote, we were as I then told you looking forward to the future with blind confidence in its development.

While in this happy frame of mind I was yesterday morning passing the Adjutant's office, when the Sergeant-Major handed me an official document. Thinking it was perhaps some requisition returned approved, I carelessly tore off the envelope as I kept on the way to my quarters. One glance was sufficient to materially change the current of my thoughts. It ran thus—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., April —, 1867.

Orders No. —.  
Batteries — and —, First Artillery, will hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The men will be provided with three days' cooked rations, and the camp equipage necessary for field service. On receiving notice to embark, which will be given by telegraph from these headquarters, they will proceed without delay and by the most expeditious route to Buffalo, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer at that point.

By order of — R — C —, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Here was the bombshell in the camp of my domestic felicity! Here was the Archimedes' lever that was to lift my little world of married happiness. The fatal handwriting on the wall produced no greater consternation among the startled Babylonians than would that neat bit of calligraphy within the hitherto quiet bosom of my family. I never before fully realized the feelings of a pacha who receives the order for his own execution, but it came home to me with force as, with the dreadful paper in my hand, I opened my door resolving in my mind how best to break the news. The order might mean anything, from a contemplated raid with the Fourth Infantry on the Indians of a distant Territory, to the occupying of the Northern frontier until the Fenian patriotism simmering down would allow us to return. At all events one thing was certain. To me it meant moving. The household must be broken up and our home despoiled. Pictures were to be taken down, books to be packed, a piano to be sent to the city, hens in the process of hatching to be cared for, the cow to be pensioned off, and in short all our household goods, the lares and penates of our domestic mythology to be sent to more secure shades; and last and saddest of all, the blow and the separation must be softened to her who as yet had only commenced an Army life, and caught but a glimpse of its sunniest portion. By George! Charlie, I have prowled after Senioles through the Everglades of Florida, unaided and alone hunted a rebel spy through the thicket, and stolen on the hostile camp in the night season, and that too when I knew not whether the foe was at my elbow, but I never yet felt the sinking of the heart that seemed so to take away my strength as when I entered the parlor with that fatal order. Had it been an urgent call upon the higher qualities of our nature, kind Providence would have supplied some glory to be won as a counterpoise for suffering. Some high principle for which to fight, or a chance to acquire a reputation, whereby a loved one might soothe a grieved and lonely heart, would make this trouble comparatively easy to be borne. Nay, perhaps she would welcome it as I should, welcome it as a duty gladly to be performed. But this prospect of chasing discontented Irishmen up and down the Niagara frontier, or the more distant one of garrisoning some out of the way post while the infantry were pursuing the Redskins. What glory or what compensation for a broken household and separation was there in all that? I entered the parlor. Never had it looked so cosy. The canary twittered in the warm sunshine, the low fire shone in the grate, and the scent of geraniums and hyacinths hung about the half opened window. A volume of Tennyson lay on the workstand, and keeping the leaves apart was some article of lady's handiwork, with the needle still projecting from the half finished seam. On the arm of the easy chair lay a breakfast shawl, and below it a cambric handkerchief had fallen on the floor. Brown Eyes could not be far off. Passing through the dining room I paused on the threshold of the kitchen. On the table was an enormous bread pan, and behind it with her hands immersed in a compound of flour and eggs, stood my little wife engaged in the manufacture of "German puffs" for dessert for the day's dinner. She was adorned with a neat white apron with impracticable pockets, her dress tucked up, and there was about her an air of preoccupation that told of her deep interest in this to our housekeeping, new dish. A pursuit after an impatient mosquito had left its traces in a dab of flour beneath the right eye, and another on the tip of the nose. Kate McCormick stood by superintending the operations of her young mistress, and ready to add to the already overcrowded table the remainder of the cooking utensils from the shelves. New beginners always require more tools to work with than do old hands. Kate's face expressed a wondering delight in the progress of her pupil, and she mingled with her instructions a hearty encouragement from time to time elicited by expressions of despondency from the young housekeeper.

It must have been that my face betrayed the feelings and news that could not be long concealed, for the smile of welcome faded into a look of inquiry, and the trembling fingers mechanically rolled the dough off the the hands, and



then as I read the order they played absently in the flour. A moment's pause succeeded during which Kate McCormick vanished, no doubt to ask information of Sergeant McGlenn. The brown eyes filled with tears which glistened along the cheek down to the flour spots, and then the arms were thrown around my neck, leaving the print of ten fingers on the back of my uniform.

There is no need to picture the scene that followed. There was no time for grief, we went to work at once, and when night came we were ready to transport our furniture to the city. Shall I describe the gloomy thoughts with which we sat by the fire that night and talked of the prospect ahead. The phantoms from the fire-light flittered through the room, and seemed to mingle with the forebodings created by this sudden sorrow that had settled on our hearthstone. Gone were the beautiful surroundings that made a mere existence a pleasure, and the objects of taste with which affection had adorned our home were to be scattered to the four winds of heaven. Even the dog had caught the infection of apprehension and uncertainty, and lay with his eyes wide open, and his ears cocked up apparently listening for approaching footsteps. "We bitterly thought of the morrow," and if in the future we saw no certainty of having a home secure against the unexpected ruin of which this was a sample in peaceful times, who could blame us. As for me, I had lived for years always on the point of going, and though it was pleasant to me while it was a novelty it had now become an evil, and to her it had been the one great dread from the beginning. The watches of the night wore away at last, and with heavy hearts we sat about our moving. But there was another surprise for us in the Adjutant's hands. Hardly had the first instalment of our baggage left the garrison when another order was handed me. It was a leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe—asked for weeks ago—and which in our great trouble had been almost forgotten—certainly unlooked for at such an opportune moment. How changed the prospect now! Years of toil and self-denial seemed as nothing. Grief and gloom vanished like the night-fog before the sun. The future! ah, how happy! The very sky looked brighter, and even the waters of the bay seemed to laugh in glee, as our eyes glanced over them to the blue sea beyond, and our thoughts were all of the glorious days when we should be bounding over its bosom to that old, old world, whose fame and traditions had been the study of our childhood. To see Europe—to behold the glories of the present, the scenes wherein the heroes of the past had moved and left enduring marks of their greatness, to drink our fill of the beautiful and the grand, which to us hitherto had no existence, save that created by our imaginations; could all this be possible? It seemed like a fairy dream, following a dreadful nightmare. But when the last load of our household goods passed through the Sally port, and we bade our companions farewell, I woke to its reality, and thought with grateful heart how "Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh with the morning."

REGULAR.

## FOURTH REGIMENT U. S. CAVALRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Fourth Regiment of the U. S. Cavalry, with the stations of companies, etc., March 31, 1867:

Field—Colonel Laurence P. Graham, Brevet Brigadier-General, Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Carleton, Brevet Major-General, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Majors, Richard W. Johnson, Brevet Major-General Louisville, Ky.; John P. Hatch, Brevet Brigadier-General Fort Mason, Texas, commanding regiment and post; William P. Chambliss, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, on leave of absence.

Staff—First Lieutenant Wirt Davis, Brevet Major Fort Mason, Texas, regimental and post Adjutant; Joseph Rendlebrook, Brevet Major, Fort Mason, Texas, Regimental Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Quartermaster of post; Sebastian Gunther, Brevet Captain, Fort Mason, Texas, Regimental Commissary of Subsistence, and A. C. S. of post.

Headquarters of regiment, non-commissioned staff and band are at Fort Mason, Texas.

Company A—Fort Mason, Texas, Captain E. B. Beaumont, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel commanding company; First Lieutenant William O'Connell, Brevet Major, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Company B—Camp Verde, Texas, Captain Clarence Mauck, Brevet Major commanding company; First Lieutenant Clinton J. Powers, New Lisbon, Ohio (sick); Second Lieutenant Will J. Moberley, with company.

Company C—Fort Clarke, Texas, Captain John A. Wilcox, commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Bird L. Fletcher, en route to join company; Second Lieutenant D. A. Irwin, with company.

Company D—Fort Mason, Texas, Captain Joseph Hedges, Brevet Major commanding company; First Lieutenant John Lee, Brevet Captain Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Second Lieutenant Peter M. Boehm, with company.

Company E—Brownsville, Texas, Captain William W. Webb, San Antonio, Texas.

Company F—Fort Mason, Texas, Captain John A. Thompson, commanding company; First Lieutenant John Murphy, with company; Second Lieutenant William C. Hamphill, with company.

Company G—Fort Mason, Texas, Captain Michael J. Kelly, Brevet Major commanding company.

Company H—Camp Verde, Texas, Captain George G. Hunt, commanding company; First Lieutenant James Callahan, Brevet Major, San Antonio, Texas.

Company I—Brownsville, Texas, Captain N. B. McLoughlin, Brevet Brigadier-General commanding company; Second Lieutenant Justinian Alman, commanding Company E.

Company K—Fort Inge, Texas, Captain Eli Long, Brevet Major-General Cincinnati, Ohio; First Lieutenant Neil J. McCafferty, commanding company and post; Second Lieutenant James B. Cole, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and A. C. S. of post.

Company L—Camp Verde, Texas, Captain Charles S. Bowman, Brevet Major commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Edwin J. Conway, Brevet Captain with

company; Second Lieutenant Levant W. Barnhart, Acting Adjutant, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and A. C. S. of post.

Company M—Fort Mason, Texas, First Lieutenant Theodore J. Wint, commanding company; Second Lieutenant D. R. Boice, station unknown.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The following is a roster of the troops serving in the Department of the Cumberland, Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, commanding:

DEPARTMENT STAFF.—Brevet Major-General Wm. D. Whipple, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General D. B. Sackett, Colonel and Inspector-General; Brevet Brigadier-General A. Von Schrader, Major Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General Thomas Swords, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Hamill, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Staff Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel M. P. Small, Captain and Assistant Commissary Subsistence, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Hason, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, Major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Acting Judge-Advocate; Brevet Colonel A. L. Hough, Captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Commissary of Musters; Brevet Colonel J. P. Willard, First Lieutenant Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Aid-de-camp; Brevet Colonel S. C. Kellogg, First Lieutenant Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Aid-de-camp.

## DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Brevet Brigadier-General S. Burbank, Colonel Second U. S. Infantry, commanding.

Louisville, Ky.—Brevet Brigadier-General S. Burbank, Colonel Second U. S. Infantry, Companies B, C, I and K, Second U. S. Infantry.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Captain C. G. Freudenberg, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Company B, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Lexington, Ky.—Brevet Captain J. Butler, First Lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry, Company D, Second U. S. Infantry.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Second Lieutenant Wm. R. Maize, Second U. S. Infantry, Company E, Second U. S. Infantry.

Warsaw, Ky.—Brevet Major J. W. Long, Captain Second U. S. Infantry, Company H, Second U. S. Infantry.

Franklin, Ky.—Second Lieutenant A. Werninger, Second U. S. Infantry, Company F, Second U. S. Infantry.

Danville, Ky.—Brevet Major G. H. McLaughlin, Captain Second U. S. Infantry, Company G, Second U. S. Infantry.

Ceredo, Wayne Co., West Va.—Brevet Colonel J. D. Collins, Major Second U. S. Infantry, Company A, Second U. S. Infantry.

Union, Monroe Co., West Va.—Captain Jos. Conrad, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Company K, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

## DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE.

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Duncan, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanding.

Nashville, Tenn.—Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Duncan, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Company B, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and Companies A, C, D and F, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Second Lieutenant W. P. Hogarty, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Company E, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Gallatin, Tenn.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Leib, Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Company M, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Fort Donelson, Tenn.—Second Lieutenant Fred. Rosenkrantz, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Detachment Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

## DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.

Brevet Colonel P. T. Swaine, Major Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, commanding.

Memphis, Tenn.—Captain Chas. A. M. Estes, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Companies C, I and K, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Humboldt, Tenn.—Brevet Major J. Kline, Captain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Companies B and D, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Union City, Tenn.—Captain F. H. Torbett, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Company H, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Paducah, Ky.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Townsend, Captain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Companies A and E, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Columbus, Ky.—Captain T. J. Durnin, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Company G, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Corinth, Miss.—First Lieutenant F. H. Ross, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Company F, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

## PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

An interesting experiment has been going on at the Charlestown yard during the past three days under the supervision of a Board of Engineers, for the purpose of testing the value of crude petroleum as fuel for generating steam on board of sea-going vessels. The vessel used for the purpose is the iron screw steamer *Palos*, 2, Captain Wallace. The petroleum is supplied from two large iron tanks placed on deck, each tank having a glass gage at its side, to indicate the height of the petroleum, and a vent pipe on the top to permit the escape of vapor. From these tanks the petroleum is conducted by half-inch pipe to the boiler furnaces. It there drops into iron retorts, heated by burners placed beneath them, and is instantly vaporized. This vapor, in burning, is mixed with steam, decomposed by passing through pipes partially filled with iron filings, and with oxygen supplied by atmospheric air forced in by a common air pump. The heat thus generated is intense;

and it is a noticeable fact that the combustion is so perfect that no smoke is perceptible. A diminution of the supply of air or steam at once creates a smoke.

The test was concluded at 9 o'clock last evening, the engines having been kept in constant revolution for eighty-seven hours. As one of the objects of the experiment was to prove that by this apparatus economy in boiler room can be secured, but three of the four furnaces were used. With these three fires an average pressure of 35 pounds of steam was obtained, and the number of revolutions was equal to a speed of 9½ miles per hour at sea. The best speed heretofore made by the steamer, with four coal fires, has been from six to seven miles per hour. The ordinary crew of the steamer consists of twenty firemen and coal passers. With the petroleum apparatus she requires a crew of only three men, as the supply of fuel is easily regulated, and there are no cinders or ashes to be cleared away. The rate of consumption of petroleum is twenty-five barrels in four fires every twenty-four hours for a 250 horse-power engine.

The furnaces of the *Palos*, like those of other steamers, are constructed for heating by radiation; whereas the petroleum apparatus is designed for heating by contact. With furnaces expressly adapted for the new apparatus, the inventor claims that one pound of petroleum will generate as much steam as ten pounds of coal.

This petroleum steam generating apparatus has already been tested and found serviceable for stationary engines. This is the first time it has been tested in a sea-going vessel. Commodore Rodgers, commandant at the yard, is so well satisfied with the experiment of the past three days that he has determined to apply to the department at Washington for permission to make a trial trip at sea with the *Palos*.

The board of officers supervising the experiment consists of Chief Engineers Henderson, Baker, Moore, and Kellogg, with eight assistant engineers. Engineer Pennington of the *Palos* has been assisted by the inventor of the apparatus, Colonel Henry R. Foote, and by his business agent, Mr. Stillman B. Allen.—*Transcript*.

## THE MOBILE RIOT.

## REPORT OF GENERAL SWAYNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, }  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 20, 1867. }

Major-General John Pope, Commanding Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you the report of Colonel O. I. Shepherd Fifteenth United States Infantry, Commanding Officer at Mobile, upon the recent riot in that city. Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak, I proceeded to Mobile in company with Brevet Brigadier-General William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, and made personal inquiry into what had occurred. So far as I can learn the disturbance was not apprehended, or deliberately planned, unless possibly by a small party of ruffians, such as are usually found in cities. Nor do I find that after it commenced, it was participated in by a large number of persons, but that on the contrary the scene was hastily abandoned, except by the police and such parties of freedmen as gathered together for defense or from confusion or excitement. It seems that, the speaker for some time being interrupted by persons who should have been immediately removed, a single arrest was made. This was accompanied by the discharge of a pistol, after which a number of shots were fired at the stand occupied by the speaker and his friends. After a momentary lull, a large number of additional shots were fired, apparently without vindictive purpose, the weapons so far as known being pointed in the air. I do not find that a greater charge than timidity or inefficiency can be sustained against the police authorities of the city of Mobile. At the same time freedom of speech and public order have been greatly outraged in that city, by an element which is active in the spirit of the rebellion, and presumes upon the sympathy of the police in this regard. This is supported by the antecedents of the police, and by the fact that a single arrest was effected on the night of the disturbance. Sincere and earnest apprehension was expressed to me lest a collision of races, extended and disastrous, and involving with the fate of colored people that of the Union men in sympathy with them, should grow out of the impulse given by the recent outbreak. To prevent the possibility of this, I directed the Post Commandant to assure the maintenance of the public order, to place guards at the headquarters of the different fire companies, to prohibit out of door assemblies after night fall, to suspend the entire police force, to appoint only such as were known to be trustworthy, and to summarily punish all disturbances of the peace. For the final suppression of the disorderly element above referred to, and to give confidence and support to those who have been heretofore the allies of the Government, I respectfully recommend that the control of municipal affairs be transferred to persons well known for their continuous loyalty to the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

The following named persons having passed the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons U. S. Army, to date May 14, 1867: H. M. Sprague, M. K. Taylor, C. J. Mackin, J. H. Bartholf, A. H. Hoff, H. McL. Cronkrite, E. A. Koerper, Richard G. Vickery, R. M. O'Reilly, Frank Meschum, Thomas F. Aspell, Robert Reyburn, C. L. Heizman, Chas. B. Braman, Robert H. White, Calvin De Witt, J. V. De Hanne, George E. Rose, Carlos Carvalho, F. L. Baron Monroe, A. C. Girard, J. B. Girard, J. V. Lauderdale, Claudius Warfield, Richard Powell, B. F. Pope, James Peleg Kimball, Alfred D. Wilson, Augustus A. Yeomans, L. Y. Loring, F. E. Wilcox, George H. Gunn, Benjamin Buck Wilson.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, recently from the South, is now in Washington.



## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1867.

## General Orders No. 44.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office, during the week ending May 25, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,  
Acting Quartermaster-General,  
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

Captain E. B. Kirk, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported in person at these Headquarters in compliance with Special Orders No. 147, C. S., Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, will proceed without delay to Fort Lyon, C. T., and relieve First Lieutenant E. A. Belger, Third U. S. Infantry, of the duties of Quartermaster at that post. S. O. No. 85, Department of the Missouri, April 19, 1867.

Captain T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, being no longer required by the Board to retire disabled officers, instituted by Special Orders No. 5, current series, from the War Department, before which he was directed to appear by Special Orders No. 82, current series from the War Department, will return to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, and attend the Court of Inquiry instituted by Special Orders No. 135, current series from the Headquarters of the Army. When no longer required before the Court of Inquiry, Captain Eckerson, will proceed to Portland, Oregon, and report to the Commanding General Department of the Columbia. S. O. No. 79, Military Division of the Pacific, April 26, 1867.

Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, Quartermaster U. S. Army, will proceed to make an inspection of Camp McDermitt, Nevada. S. O. No. 80, Military Division of the Pacific, April 27, 1867.

Captain A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported in person at these headquarters, in obedience to Special Orders No. 147, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster District of the Indian Territory, and as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Gibson, C. N. Captain Kimball will proceed without delay to Fort Gibson, C. N. via St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, and Fort Smith, and report in person to the commanding officer District of the Indian Territory. S. O. No. 98, Department of the Missouri, May 6, 1867.

Captain H. Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, having reported in person at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 57, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, will proceed without delay to Fort Riley, Kansas, and from thence to Fort Union, New Mexico, with the first detachment of troops for New Mexico. On his arrival at Fort Union, he will report by letter to the Commanding Officer and Chief Quartermaster of the district for assignment to duty at that post. S. O. No. 103, Department of the Missouri, May 11, 1867.

Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted to Captain W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, with permission to proceed beyond the limits of the department, and to apply to the War Department for an extension of thirty days. S. O. No. 45, Department of the Cumberland, May 16, 1867.

Accounts for rail, river, and ocean transportation within this Military District will be paid by the following-named officers: rail, river, and ocean transportation in the District of Florida, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Quartermaster U. S. Army, and Chief Quartermaster District of Florida, St. Augustine, Florida; rail, river, and ocean transportation in the District of Alabama, Brevet Major John C. Grierson, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Mobile, Alabama; river and ocean transportation in the District of Georgia, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., at Savannah, Georgia; railroad transportation in the District of Georgia, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Disbursing Officer, Atlanta, Ga. G. O. No. 4, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Third Military District, May 16, 1867.

In addition to his present duties in charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at Fort Riley, Kansas, Captain Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster, will exercise general superintendence of the depot at Fort Harker, Kansas, and of the building at that post. As soon as the railroad reaches Fort Harker, Captain Bradley will be relieved at Fort Riley and take post at Fort Harker, and assume charge of the Quartermaster's depot there; he will also perform the duties of Post Quartermaster. This removal being subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. S. O. No. 110, Department of the Missouri, May 20, 1867.

Brevet Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will proceed to New York and make a report of the number of United States soldiers buried in the Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, New York. On the completion of this duty he will return to this city. S. O. No. 258, A. G. O. May 20, 1867.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officer: Brevet Major John C. Grierson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for thirty days. S. O. No. 261, A. G. O., May 21, 1867.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from June 5, 1867, on account of sickness, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General. Permission to leave the United States is granted by the Secretary of War. S. O. No. 263, A. G. O., May 22, 1867.

The Board convened by Special Orders No. 235, May 7, 1867, from this office, to consider the subject of headstones or blocks for National Cemeteries, will re-assemble at the office of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, at 10 o'clock A. M., the 24th instant, to examine and report upon all propositions which may be submitted to it by that time, and will then close its proceedings. S. O. No. 266, A. G. O., May 23, 1867.

Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Captain Daniel G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department. S. O. No. 268, A. G. O., May 24, 1867.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officer:

Brevet Colonel Alexander Bliss, Assistant Quartermaster, for ten days, to date from the 27th instant. S. O. No. 270, A. G. O., May 25, 1867.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE MAY 20, 1867.

MAY 20.—By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Simonson, U. S. A. (retired), is hereby relieved from mustering and disbursing duty at Indianapolis, Ind.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Captain James Gillette, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Mobile, Ala.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Josiah A. Sheets, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory.

A board of officers, to consist of Brevet Brigadier-General William Maynadier, Ordnance Department; Brevet Colonel J. McAllister, Ordnance Department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Berrit, Ordnance Department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Treadwell, Ordnance Department; Brevet Colonel T. J. Baylor, Ordnance Department; is hereby appointed to meet in this city on the 24th day of May, 1867, for the re-examination of Brevet Captain Jasper Myers, First Lieutenant Ordnance Department, with a view to his promotion under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The following officers of the Ordnance Department will be examined by the board with a view to their promotion to such vacancies as now exist or may occur hereafter, but will not be called before it unless the board deem it advisable or require a personal interview for oral explanation: First Lieutenant J. H. Rollins, Brevet Captain; First Lieutenant Clifton Comly, Brevet Captain; First Lieutenant J. R. McGinnis, Brevet Major; Second Lieutenant M. L. Poland, Brevet Captain; Second Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay.

So much of Special Orders No. 249, May 15, 1867, from this office, as granted First Lieutenant T. A. Boise, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, permission to delay twenty days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at San Antonio, Texas, is hereby amended so as to direct him to report to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. M. Baily, Eighth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Raleigh, N. C.

MAY 21.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Major John C. Grierson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for thirty days; Second Lieutenant Emmet Crawford, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, for fifteen days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, New York is hereby announced as the station of the following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers, members and secretary of a Board of Engineers, and they are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they are not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere: Colonel and Brevet Major-General J. G. Barnard, Colonel and Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General Z. B. Tower, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General H. G. Wright, Major and Brevet Brigadier-General C. B. Reese.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Robert Carrick, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Prescott, Arizona Territory.

Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. H. Campion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort McPherson, Nebraska.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will forward, under proper charge, all disposable recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. A., now at the depots, to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for assignment to the Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

Permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James U. Morgan, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Caldwell, Major U. S. A. (retired), is hereby detailed for duty as a member of the Examining Board, convened by Special Orders No. 404, August 16, 1866, from this office, now in session at Louisville, Ky., vice Brevet Brigadier-General S. Burbank, Colonel Second U. S. Infantry, hereby relieved.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Lyman S. Kidder, Second U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory.

MAY 22.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers are hereby assigned to duty as Aides-de-camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General Augustus, commanding Department of the Platte: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Litchfield, First Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain W. H. Bisbee, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Major-General Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, will report to the Commanding General Department of Mississippi and Arkansas, for temporary duty, his assignment to duty as Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the Lakes, remaining as it is.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from June 5, 1867, on account of sickness, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General. Permission to leave the United States is granted by the Secretary of War.

MAY 23.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, until September 1, 1867; Second Lieutenant Joshua U. Danforth, Second U. S.

Infantry, for ten days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Louisville, Ky.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 198, April 17, 1867, from this office, as directed him to join his company without delay, is hereby granted Brevet Major B. F. Riitenhouse, Fifth U. S. Artillery, for ten days after his arrival in New York City.

Captain M. V. Sheridan, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until November 1, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General George A. H. Blake, Colonel First U. S. Cavalry.

The Commanding General, Second Military District, will put en route for Omaha, Nebraska, to report to Commanding General, Department of the Platte, the Headquarters and four companies of the Sixth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, will repair to New York City and report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, to take charge of a detachment of recruits to sail from New York about June 1, 1867, for California.

A Board of officers to consist of Brevet Brigadier-General H. S. Burton, Colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery, Brevet Brigadier-General H. Brewerton, Colonel U. S. A. (retired), Brevet Major-General A. P. Howe, Major Fourth U. S. Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Ordnance Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Baylor, Major Ordnance Department, Brevet Brigadier-General C. B. Reese, Major Corps of Engineers, will assemble at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 27th day of May, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining and testing the gun-carriages, without tongues, now ready at that Fort, and at Fort Wood, Va., and report the results and their opinions in reference thereto.

The journey performed by First Lieutenant F. W. Taggard, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in returning from New York City to his duties and station in Washington, D. C., instead of proceeding to join his regiment, as directed in his letter of appointment, dated May 9, 1867, is hereby confirmed, and mileage will be allowed accordingly.

MAY 24.—Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Captain Daniel G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department.

Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Austin, Texas.

So much of Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 211, April 24, 1867, from this office, as directed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Clements, Surgeon, to report to the Commanding General, and to the Medical Director, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked, and he will report to the Commanding General, and to the Medical Director, Fifth Military District, for duty at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

First Lieutenant William H. Merrill, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to join his regiment at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Permission to delay reporting for thirty days is hereby granted him.

Brevet Major Francis A. Davies, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at the close of the present academic year at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The telegraphic order of the 23d inst., from this office, granting Second Lieutenant L. S. Windle, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer, Newport Barracks, Ky., for ten days, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Elijah W. Barstow, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

MAY 25.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Colonel Alexander Bliss, Assistant Quartermaster, for ten days, to date from the 27th inst.; Captain Isaac S. Catlin, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, for sixty days; Second Lieutenant James S. King, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, for ninety days, to take effect at the discretion of his Department Commander.

The following officers of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, are hereby relieved from their present duties and will report at once for duty with their regiment: Captain J. W. Clous, Captain Alexander Moore.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Hancock, Seventh U. S. Infantry, will report in person without delay to the Commanding Officer Military District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., as a witness in the case of Private Henry A. Stewart, Second U. S. Infantry, vs. the United States. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will return to his proper station.

Brevet Major Robert H. Porter, Captain U. S. A. (retired), will proceed to his home, Philadelphia, Pa., and from thence report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The telegraphic order of the 24th instant, from this office, extending for twenty days the leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John S. Bishop, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 211, April 24, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed. On its expiration he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Camp near Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory.

Upon being relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General Fifth Military District, Department of the Gulf, in accordance with Special Orders No. 36, May 6, 1867, from headquarters of that district, Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Fitzhugh, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, will proceed without delay to join his company (C), at Fort Whipple, Va.

HERR DREYER, not content with the needle gun and many other weapons he has invented, is said to have promised BISMARCK that he will make a gun that will enable the Prussians to kill without being killed.



## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

The *Onondaga* is having new deck laid.  
The *Dunderberg* is having her bottom cleaned.  
The *James'own* has been ordered to be fitted out for the Brazilian Squadron.

The U. S. sloop *Macedonia*, now at Annapolis, goes to Norfolk to be docked.

There is a rumor that the Government intends to sell some iron-clads to the Japanese.

The U. S. steamer *Sacramento* was at Capetown, west coast of Africa, March 28, 1867.

The *Chesura* was to have sailed May 25th from Puna-cola for New York.

The U. S. steamer *Monongahela* arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., on the 12th instant—all well.

The U. S. steamer *Saco* was at Cape Haytien on May 12th, all well on board, and all quiet on the island.

The French ship of the line *Jean Bart*, practice ship for midshipmen, arrived at Annapolis, Md., on Thursday of last week.

The U. S. steamer *Peoria* was to leave St. Thomas on the 13th or 14th of May for a cruise around the Island of Porto Rico.

The *Franklin*, now at Boston, will go into commission on or about the 3d, and will be at New York about the 16th inst.

Orders have been given to fit the *Quinnebaug* at New York for service in the South Atlantic Squadron. She will relieve the *Nipsic* now on that station.

The *Den* sailed from New York last week for Portsmouth; before returning she will probably survey the shoal the packet ship *Cultivator* was wrecked upon off George's Bank.

The Paragraph of Regulation Circular 2, prohibiting officers of the Navy from visiting the District of Columbia without the permission of the Secretary of the Navy, has been rescinded.

The U. S. steamer *Passaic* arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 25th April. The *Junista* was to leave in a few days for the United States, and expected to reach Philadelphia about 10th to 15th June.

The *Susquehanna* is undergoing slight repairs at Portsmouth, N. H. She is to be in Hampton Roads about the middle of June, where Rear-Admiral Palmer will re-transfer his flag to her. Rear Admiral Palmer is coming north in the *De Soto* to make the transfer, after which the *De Soto* goes to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Rear-Admiral Godon, under date of the 6th April, informs the Department that the health of the South Atlantic Squadron is good. He was at that date at Montevideo in his flag-ship, the *Brooklyn*. The *Nipsic* and *Wasp* were at that place. The *Shamokin* was off Buenos Ayres. The *Kansas* was on the coast of Africa.

William A. Mullen, private marine, attached to the Marine Guard at Port Royal, S. C., was drowned on the 14th May. He endeavored to save the life of a boy who had fallen overboard, and had nearly regained the shore with him when both went down. It was supposed that in his efforts he burst a blood vessel. He is said to have been from Chicago, Ill. Such deeds of true heroism deserve a greater reward and a longer remembrance than are given to them. His family, if he has one, should receive both public and private care and protection.

The following is a list of the passengers who arrived in the U. S. supply steamer *Massachusetts* on Thursday of last week: Captain, Alexander Gibson, U. S. N.; Chaplain, John S. Wallace; Lieutenant, William J. Squires, U. S. Marine Corps; Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, William D. Uman, Ezra Leonard, Felix McCurley; Acting Master, William H. Mayer, Jr.; Acting Ensigns, A. O'Leary, E. T. Strong, C. W. Arthur, and C. H. Beckwith; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, J. L. Hannum; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, William Bond; Mates, C. F. Remondos, C. H. Cleveland, J. B. Butts, John G. Cunningham, and J. W. Briggs, late Acting Third Assistant Engineers, U. S. N.

The following is a list of officers attached to the U. S. practice ship *Sabine*, New London Harbor, May 25, 1867: Commander, R. B. Lowry; Lieutenant-Commander, G. C. Williams; Masters, B. S. Melville, E. B. Hussey, and H. R. Baker; Ensigns, J. C. Outley and E. R. Warren; Mates, C. B. Magruder, W. H. Robinson, H. E. Jepson, W. J. Best, E. C. Gillespie, and Samuel S. Blodgett; Paymaster, R. C. Spalding; Chaplain, W. A. Hitchcock; Surgeon, S. J. Jones; Assistant Surgeon, George F. Winslow; Boat-swin, J. B. F. Langston; Gunner, George Edmonds; Carpenter, Joseph E. Cox; Sailmaker, George W. Frankland; Commander's Clerk, W. E. Roach; Paymaster's Clerk, H. J. Culbert; Coast Pilot, B. F. Clifford.

Commander Henry French (retired list) U. S. Navy, died at his residence in East Boston, on Wednesday the 22d ult., of apoplexy. Commander French was born in Marblehead, Mass., and was the son of Hon. Ralph French, for many years register of deeds for Essex County. He passed two years and a half at Harvard University, but yielding to a desire to go to sea, he entered the service of his country in 1828 as midshipman. In 1840 he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and later to the rank of lieutenant-commander. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of commander, in which capacity he served in the late war, commanding sloop *Preble*, 11, and screw steamer *Albatross*, 4, in the West Gulf squadron, until on account of ill-health he was relieved from command and returned North. In 1864 he was assigned to duty at the Charleston yard, but in December of that year he was unfit for service by a severe attack of paralysis, and had not afterward sufficiently recovered his health to enable him to return to active service.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Preparations for launching the *Minnetonka* are going forward. The *Susquehanna* is undergoing repairs in her engine department. She will sail from here about the middle of June for Hampton Roads, to join the North Atlantic Squadron as flagship of Rear Admiral Palmer. The *Minnetonka* will be ready to go into commission on the 1st of June. Her officers, so far as reported, are James Alden, Commodore; Robert F. Bradford, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer; O. H. Loring, Chief Engineer; Isaac S. Finney, First Assistant Engineer; Charles W. Breaker, Joseph H. Harmony and H. H. Arthur, Second Assistants; George Holton, Lawrence G. Hart and Phillips White, Jr., Third Assistants; Zachariah Whitmarsh, Boatswain; Charles Stewart, Gunner; John A. Dickson, Carpenter; David Bruce, Sailmaker. Commander Edward C. Grafton has assumed command of the receiving ship *Vandalia*.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—The *Don* has sailed from this yard for Portsmouth, with a draft of men for the *Minnesota*. The *Massachusetts* left the yard on the 29th inst. for Philadelphia, and from thence to Boston with a draft of men for the *Franklin*. The storeship *Purveyor* arrived on the 25th from Port Royal. She will reload with stores and provisions for the destitute Southern people. The *Paul Jones* was put out of commission on the 27th. Her leak has been stopped, and it will not be necessary for her to go on the dock. The *Onward* is taking in stores; she will shortly sail for China. The *Guard* is also loading with stores; she will sail for the East Indies. The *Quinnebaug* has been ordered to be fitted out for Brazil. It is rumored that Commander John Watters will go in command of her. The *Saratoga* will go out of dock in a few days. The *Portsmouth* will go into commission on the 1st inst. (to-day). The building formerly used as a mustering office for the workmen of the yard, and now used by the constructing engineers, is being thoroughly fitted up, roof raised, and another story being added.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. steamer *Saranac*, flagship of Rear-Admiral H. R. Thatcher, commanding North Pacific Squadron: Captain G. H. Scott, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Byron Wilson; Lieutenant-Commander, Gouverneur R. Haswell, Navigator; Secretary to Admiral, Adrian Phillips; Clerk to Admiral, E. Coolidge; Chaplain, Henry B. Hibben; Surgeon, Somerset Robinson; Passed Assistant Surgeon, William H. Johnson; Paymaster, William R. Winslow; Acting First Assistant Engineer, J. M. Middleton; Second Lieutenant Marine Corps, Epaminondas R. Robinson; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Peter Anderson; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, A. N. Gilmore; Third Assistant Engineer, S. P. Budd; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, R. F. Baker; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, B. F. Teal; Captain's Clerk, Philip E. Furley; Paymaster's Clerk, J. S. Alexander; Carpenter, O. W. Griffiths; Watch Officers, Lieutenant Frank A. Cook, U. S. N., and Lieutenant William A. Van Vleck; Acting Master William Williams; Acting Ensign, C. Linderman; Gunner, George Fouse; Boatswain, John Walker.

We have the following news from the North Pacific Squadron, under date of Panama, May 12th:

The U. S. steamer *Saranac*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Thatcher, arrived here on the morning of May 4th. This vessel left San Francisco on March 16th, touched at Monterey, California, and the ports of the California Gulf. Also at San Blas, Acapulco, La Union, San Juan del Sur, and Punta Arenas, ports of Mexico and Central America. The *Mohongo*, commander Grier, is at Mare Island for repair. The *Saranac* will soon return to San Francisco, and Rear-Admiral Thatcher on his arrival will transfer his flag to the *Pennacola*, which is now waiting at San Francisco. The *Pennacola* will probably make a cruise along the northwest coast, may be as far as Behring's Straits, and also to Sandwich Islands during this summer and fall. The *Powhatan*, the flag-ship of the South Pacific Squadron, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, is now at Panama. Captain Calhoun, his fleet captain, is a fine officer and an unassuming gentleman. The *Resaca* is also here. She is assigned to duty in the North Pacific Squadron, and will remain here for the present. The *Waterloo*, of the South Pacific Squadron, is also here waiting for the arrival of her commanding officer. On his arrival she expects to proceed to Callao. The *Orcada*, under the command of Commander James P. Foster, has been lying at Aspinwall, but went to Carthagena a few days ago to attend to the interests of the American seamen on board of the *Rayo* or *Cuyler*, a nondescript ship which sailed some time since from New York under the American flag, but which, as soon as it got out to sea, hoisted the Colombian flag. While anchored in the harbor at Carthagena a Spanish man-of-war came along and took possession of it on the suspicion that it was a Chilean privateer intended to prey on Spanish commerce. The crew, it is reported, were put in irons, and Commander Foster has gone down to see that their rights are protected. This whole South America, including New Granada or the U. S. of Columbia, is in a restless, feverish, and revolutionary state. They seem to be as incapable of maintaining state self-government as distracted, God-forsaken, and degraded Mexico.

## OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NORMAN J. HALL, U. S. A.

The Army will learn with sincere regret of the death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. Hall, U. S. A. A severe attack of typhoid fever was more than a constitution, previously shattered by hard campaigning, and enfeebled by a chronic disease, could bear; and it ended his days in early manhood.

Colonel Hall graduated at the Military Academy in 1859; entered the Fourth Artillery; served with General Anderson at Fort Sumter; subsequently took part in General McClellan's Peninsular campaign, serving first in the Artillery, and afterwards on the staff of McClellan; at the battle of Fredericksburg, while commanding a brigade as Colonel of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, he volunteered to lead our men across the river in the attack. At Gettysburg, while at the head of a brigade, and part of the time (owing to the death of superior officers) of a much larger command, he stood the brunt of the enemy's onset until

relieved; and throughout his long service in the field he did constant and gallant duty. The war over, his enfeebled health compelled Colonel Hall to request that he be placed upon the retired list, and his request was acceded to. For gallant and meritorious service he was successively brevetted Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regular Army.

The Army has lost in Colonel Hall a pure-minded, accomplished, and amiable gentleman, as well as an officer of long and gallant service.

## NEW BOOKS.

SOWING THE WIND, a novel, by E. Lynn Linton, the author of "Lizzie Lorton, of Greyrigg," has been published by the Harpers, as one of their library of select novels.

We have received from W. W. SWAYNE, of No. 2 Fulton street, a copy of the "Bride of Lammermoor," which is the seventh volume of the People's Edition of the Waverley novels. Although these volumes are sold at the moderate sum of twenty-five cents a piece, they are printed in good clear type, and are well suited for binding, especially by those who desire a cheap and yet correct edition of the great Scottish novelists.

Under the title of "Shaking; Etchings from the Naval Academy," Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD, of Boston, have just published a series of remarkably clever pen and ink sketches of scenes in the life of a midshipman, illustrating the joys and sorrows of his experience at the Naval Academy. The humors of drill, of boat exercise, of target practice, of great gun exercise, of howitzer exercise, of cruising, and of all the varied routine of naval duty are presented in a manner which will be fully appreciated by the graduates of the Academy young and old. The work is by PARK BENJAMIN, a member of the class of '67, and is dedicated to T. G. FORD, Esq., late of the Academic staff, to whom the midshipmen are indebted for much kindness and many valued services. The etchings, which are capital, are accompanied by appropriate rhymes, which display much ingenuity in selection.

At the present time many of our large publishing houses are engaged in the production of popular editions of the standard authors of English fiction, so as to place it within the power of men of moderate means to supply themselves with copies of these works. Harper & Brothers, with their usual enterprise, have determined not to be behindhand in this work, and, accordingly, they have commenced the publication of Thackeray's works. This author is now beginning to be very generally read, and the reading public have long stood in need of just such an edition as the Harpers are now publishing. "Pendennis," the first volume of this series—each number being complete in one volume—is now out. The book is printed in fine, large type, with lines running across the page. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of the author, and the illustrations are those originally designed by him. The history of "Pendennis" has already found hosts of readers in all parts of the country, and the attractive and cheap form in which it is now presented will doubtless add largely to that number.

THE introduction to the "Twelve Decisive Battles of the War" gives the following summary of the plan of the book:

Of the twelve decisive battles, Bull Run made known that the contest was to be a war, not a "sixty days" riot. Donelson conquered the western Border States for the Union; Shiloh overthrew the first, and Murfreesboro' the second of the Confederate aggressive campaigns at the West; Antietam overthrew the first and Gettysburg the second of the Confederate aggressive campaigns at the East; the fight of the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* settled the naval supremacy of the Union; Vicksburg re-opened the Mississippi, and, as it were, bisected the Confederacy; Atlanta opened a path through Georgia, and, as it were, trisected the Confederacy; the battle in the Wilderness inaugurated that dernier resort of "hammering out" which made an end of the Insurrection; Nashville annihilated the Confederacy at the West. Five Forks was the initial stroke of that series under which it toppled at the East, and so the continent over.

Many battles there are only a little less lustrous than these as worthy of record in a complete history, and seeming for the time as decisive, but which, in fine, assumed each a different aspect when, in the progress of events, another battle was required to solve that part of the problem which they had been designed to solve. Thus, Fredericksburg did not substantially alter the relations of the combatants, sanguinary as was the shock of arms, but left them facing each other for a more decisive grapple. Thus Chancellorsville, conclusive though it then appeared, did not settle that summer's campaign, as was seen when, a few weeks later, it was decided on the heights of Gettysburg. Thus, the magnificent conquest of New Orleans did not open the great river, but that result waited for the triumph at Vicksburg, while on the other hand the trans-Mississippi campaigns to which it gave rise, and whence so much was expected, affected but slightly the development of the war. Thus, the expulsion of Bragg from the crest of Missionary Ridge left his army to make front again beyond the Georgia line, and it was Sherman's campaign that drove it into and out from Atlanta. Thus, that first prolonged and terrible measure of strength between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, which began with the Peninsular campaign, was not ended there betwixt the York and the James, but very far away on the banks of the Antietam. Nor did the Peninsular struggle, nor the passage of arms with Pope that succeeded it, give the right clue to the final and decisive battle of the varied campaign. Thus, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were features of a campaign which did not end the war, but was prudently abandoned for a better; and though all were startling expressions of a decisive element in the war, namely, that of unceasing "attrition," yet this element had been introduced at the previous battle of the Wilderness, and had stamped it as a decisive action.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It has not failed to excite some comment in this community, that on the recent departure for Europe of the well-known anti-slavery leader Mr. Garrison, salutes in his honor were fired not only by the Massachusetts school-ship but by the United States revenue cutters, as the distinguished citizen passed down Boston Harbor. What assimilated rank in the Army or Navy was attributed to him for the occasion does not appear, as the number of guns is nowhere mentioned, and the writer, being ignorant of the cause of the firing, omitted to count the same. Now, Mr. Editor, although no one can more sincerely rejoice than does the writer, in every fitting and appropriate tribute of honor offered by the people to their leaders in the cause of freedom, he is yet unable to perceive in what manner the compliments above mentioned can be regarded as such. Is it within the discretion of either naval or revenue officers to expend government stores according to fancy in saluting any private citizen whose political course may be regarded with approbation? If so, it would seem difficult to deny the same privilege to both sides, and if Garrison may be saluted by national cannon in Boston Harbor, why not Valandigham, or McCracken in that of New Orleans, should some Copperhead official desire to attain Southern popularity thereby? The foregoing views were expressed in a communication offered to a leading Republican paper, but which that journal did not care to publish. It is hoped, however, that your readers will be able to perceive that not only is no disparagement intended to Mr. Garrison, but that the writer as a private citizen would be among the first to offer him every appropriate tribute of respect and admiration. As a government official, however, military, naval or revenue, he would neither fire salutes, turn out his guard, nor beat his drum, save and except for officers properly entitled to such honors. With the greatest respect for the recently appointed chief of the revenue department of this port, it is hoped that it may not be considered a presumption to remind him that both he and the cutter are now in the service of the nation, and not in that of either the Republican or Democratic party.

U. S. V.

Boston, May 20, 1867.

## THE SITE OF GEN. REYNOLDS' MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Having spent a week at Gettysburg, traversing the roads followed by our Army advancing to that decisive field, as well as those upon which the Rebels converged to the attack of the natural fortress defended by the loyal forces, on foot or on horseback, examining every interesting and contested locality, I feel it a sort of duty to express an opinion in regard to the site of the proposed monument to General Reynolds. The fight of the first day, Wednesday, July 1, 1863, exercised a much more important influence upon the ultimate result of the battle of Gettysburg than the public are generally disposed to give it; but it was owing to the conduct of the lamented Reynolds that the enemy was held in check until the arrival of the other corps. Here is neither the place nor the time to defend the Twelfth—who came up to the assistance of the hard-pressed First—Corps, but be assured that their defeat was more due to the ground and circumstances—so serious that armies are seldom exposed to worse—than to any want of patriotism in the men or bravery in their leaders, of whom so many paid for their tenacity with their life. Whoever studies the theatre of operations with a critical eye, will be more lenient in his judgment than many who have condemned without seeing.

But to return to Reynolds. In the act of leading on his men and encouraging them by voice and example, he was killed in a tongue of oak woods, just beyond and to the left, facing the Rebels, of the Theological Seminary. I have in my possession a copy of the letter of his orderly, who was with Reynolds when he fell, marked the tree near which he was shot instantaneously dead, and was with the body of his adored commander until it was coffined. This tree, an oak, he designated with an R, which my companion—himself a general, distinguished in the subsequent battle—again restored to its original distinctness, cutting out the bark which had in four years begun to grow over the letter. Fearing that one mark might be effaced, this orderly likewise cut an R on an adjacent oak sapling.

No prettier site could be chosen for a soldier's memorial, none more appropriate than the one where he fell discharging all the duties of a general and patriot. The leading people of Gettysburg—especially one who was thanked by letter, by order of the commanding general, for the ability and vigor he displayed in collecting information for the benefit of our Army coming up to its greatest field—are very desirous of having the proposed monument located on Oak or Seminary Ridge, where Reynolds fell; and this is clearly the opinion of all with whom the matter was there talked over. It is said that those in charge of the monumental fund intend to erect it in the National Cemetery on Cemetery Ridge. There it will be dwarfed by the grand National Monument to be erected in that place, whereas, standing alone, it will actually loom up grandly amid the scenes where he in whose honor it is to be erected so greatly distinguished himself, and closed a career of honor by a death of glory.

At the suggestion of a veteran soldier and a comrade of Reynolds, as the writer has given so much attention to Gettysburg and its environs, this letter is addressed to your journal that, through and in your popular columns, it may meet the eyes of those charged with the solemn duty of honoring the gallant First Corps commander, as well as those who have contributed to the fund for the monument, and thus influence their selection of a site. In the cemetery the memorial will be one among many in a God's acre, devoted to the whole Army. On Oak Ridge, and in the grove where he fell, it will be a grand memento not only of Reynolds but of the First Corps, since there that corps checked the enemy, fought resolutely, captured many prisoners, and only fell back when actually compelled, not by superior bravery or better soldiery, but

by overpowering numbers, not only in front, but coming up in every direction in the flank of our fought-out but fearless soldiers.

ANCHOR.

## HOW ARE THE ORIGINAL VACANCIES FILLED?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Your correspondent, "Landman," in a recent number of the JOURNAL, makes the above pertinent inquiry. We wish we were able to give a satisfactory answer to this question, for the benefit of all interested parties; but we have yet to meet or hear of the individual who has the slightest idea as to the manner in which this business is conducted. In fact we have very grave doubts if even our worthy Chief of the War Department could give any very lucid explanation of the matter. That they are filled we know, and, judging from the weekly lists that have been published during the past six months, one is almost led to believe that it must be done after the manner in which Mr. Randall is filling the vacant post-offices throughout the country; which is, according to Mr. Nasby, accomplished, by placing the names of all candidates in the wheel, and drawing therefrom as circumstances require. This, as he says, renders the tedious examination of papers, credentials, etc., quite unnecessary.

No one can doubt but that many of the successful candidates in this grand military lottery have earned their position by actual service in the field; yet quite as many more, we believe, have won the prize through political influence or dextrous wire pulling. This is a mortifying fact to those who have served with honor from Bull Run to Appomattox, as officers of Volunteers, and who are now vainly hoping and waiting for some reward for those four years of arduous service. Yet it is a fact that, we think, cannot be controverted. We could name individuals, whom we know never heard the whizz of a Rebel bullet, and whose only service was a few months of garrison duty, yet who are to-day rejoicing in the possession of one of those "pretty parchment commissions" of which "Landman" speaks so pathetically.

Sec. 4, of the late Army Bill distinctly says that officers appointed under that act "shall have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field." Does any one believe that these requirements have been adhered to? Yet why has it not been done? There was certainly no necessity of seeking candidates among militiamen or civilians.

We trust that when Congress meets again it will thoroughly investigate this matter, and ascertain who is responsible for this persistent ignoring of the laws, and lay the blame where it rightfully belongs.

Q.

## THE U. S. UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I am a constant reader of your journal—I don't borrow it—and hope long to continue so, and have been anxiously waiting to see somebody make a move through your columns, in the matter of obtaining a decent, if not a tasteful, uniform for our troops. Now, I am one of those (their number is legion) who cannot see that the oft-quoted plea of republican plainness or utility can at all excuse either the adoption or continued use of such a miserable makeshift as our troops have to get re-out (paying for the same), and vainly endeavor to keep clean, and after all, are not presentable in any respect. This is not intended to apply to commissioned officers, but to the non-commissioned and men of all branches of the Army. Then again, the distinction between the branches is not anything like as clear as it should be, or as it is in any of the armies of either Europe or South America. Both in this respect, and that of uniform, any of the petty Republics at the other end of the continent might serve as a model, and to our great shame.

Taking a stroll down Broadway some days ago with a friend who had worn the blue, and who, during his travels since, has seen most of the troops in the old world, we came across a party of about half-a-dozen of Uncle Sam's infantry, as good-looking men as you could find anywhere; but oh! how shabbily got up: three of them were above the average height, and consequently their pantaloons, though roomy enough otherwise to accommodate two instead of one, were not turned up at the bottom, but they had overreached their tunics by some inches in the sleeves, which appeared to be dreadfully tight about the elbows, and generally giving one the impression of a straight-jacket. As to the cap, I can only say that it never did, and never will, look well on any man; so the less said of it the better. The others of the party were about the average height—rather under—enveloped in pantaloons of the standard width, with a large, thick roll at the bottom; coat sufficiently roomy for an extra occupant, sleeves rolled up, and collars that if allowed to stand erect would completely extinguish all profile. The bugles were visible on their head gear, as well as letter of company; but I defy any to tell what regiment they belonged to, from any distinctive mark on their uniforms.

My friend had seen a good deal of this during our late war, when there was some excuse for it; but was not prepared for such an exhibition of this lack of taste or desire for the comfort of the rank and file which "the powers that be" seem to possess.

With the many reasons given for the distaste for the service, and numerous desertions, might be classed that of having to wear the plainest, poorest, and most unbecoming uniform in use in any nation on either continent, and which gives the wearer the appearance of a man who has sold himself cheaply, and who assumes in consequence a most woe-begone air of resignation, and reckless slovenliness in many cases.

I possess considerable love for the life of a soldier, but if doomed to wear that everlasting blue without a shade to relieve it, I would pray most fervently that I might serve my time out where none but red men could gaze at me; and any one taking the trouble to inquire, will find that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the doomed will be of my opinion. Allow me in conclusion to insinuate that there is a possibility of being too plain, and that plainness is not always accompanied by utility.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, May, 1868.

## A GOOD WORD FOR THE INDIAN BUREAU.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Having learned through a copy of your paper which was taken from the body of a soldier recently killed, scalped, and cut up generally, by one of my young chiefs, that you invite correspondence on the various branches of the public service, I have been induced to address you, in the hope that, through your valuable paper, some of the wrongs under which we suffer might be brought to the public attention, and meet redress.

You are aware that for a number of years the Indians of this section of the country have been on the most friendly terms with the Indian Bureau—that we have never lost an opportunity of stealing stock, robbing a mail, or committing a murder, whenever and wherever it could be done with a moderate (or no) personal risk. You are aware that by thus attending to business, we have prevented travel over the highways of the country, retarded emigration, the advance of civilization, the development of wealth, the dissemination of news—have rendered children orphans, parents childless, blighted many a happy future, and created consternation and alarm, until the good white people of the States have voted millions upon millions of dollars to be paid to us upon the condition that we would let you have our country, and let white people alone.

Now, sir, those millions of dollars, we understood, were intended to buy blankets, arms, ammunition, agricultural implements, and many other goods, which would become necessary to us as we changed our habits from those of a nomad to those of a peaceable, law-abiding citizen.

Mr. Editor, very little of those millions ever reach the Indian; and where one conscience more tender than another does suffer that little to come to us, the same conscience is so elastic that it snaps it back again in trade.

We know the Indian Bureau is our friend, because it says so, and as the "agents" and superintendents say they belong to the Indian Bureau, they must be our friends also, though it is rather hard to see in the atmosphere of Dakota. We do all the fighting, keep up all the trouble, run all the risk, and get all the blame, while the friends (I get the largest share of our pay for being peaceful and good Indians.

Of course it is necessary for our business that we should have arms and ammunition. These they give us in fair proportion, and for the last year or two we have been able to make things quite lively; but as the white men are now coming out here armed with long range and repeating weapons of various kinds, the chances are not so much in our favor as they were, and business is getting unsafe.

I think the agents could afford to give us Spencer or Henry rifles, and the regulation allowance of ammunition. I'm sure it would make trade better for both of us. Thus far we have succeeded in getting a few from the soldiers, but not nearly enough to go round. We got quite a number of fire-arms at Fort Phil. Kearney from the soldiers there, but they were so obstinate about parting with them, that although there were only about three thousand of us, we pitched in and killed the whole party, about ninety.

We got some good rifle muskets at Fort Reno the other day from some poor devils of soldiers, who had been pent up in their stockade all Winter, feeding on salt bacon until their legs were rotting off and their teeth were dropping out with scurvy. They came out where about forty of us were hiding, to kill some buffalo, and when they got scattered we jumped upon three of them, shot them, scalped them, cut off their heads, gouged out their eyes, and otherwise left our marks.

Sometimes we can supply ourselves from the train or lone wagon of some enterprising emigrant, who, placing his trust in that pleasant fiction of the Bureau termed a peace, ventures into our hunting grounds; or again, from the solitary miner, who prospects amid the solitudes of the mountains, in hope of digging from the earth the means of wealth, comfort, or even support for a loved wife and little ones away in his distant Eastern home. In all such cases the neglect of the Bureau obliges us to resort to what plain-spoken people would call stringent measures—mostly such as killing, scalping, ripping up, etc., and other time-honored institutions peculiar to our race.

I know that this sort of thing is somewhat shocking to the whites, but it is our way; it brings the appropriations, and fattens the Bureau to which we belong. Some of the agents draw rations from the military posts, which they feed to us when we are too sick, tired, or lazy to hunt or steal. I think that involves a useless expense to the Bureau, because it must repay the war appropriation from the funds of which the rations are purchased.

Earlier in the season all the posts along this route were well supplied with beef cattle, but the soldiers would sometimes get tired of herding them, and we would then step in and take them for our own use, which saved the trouble of making a requisition upon the Commissary, and answered our purpose just as well. These things do not seem to be appreciated by the soldiers, as they are obliged to do without beef until the period for which they had been supplied has elapsed; and as many months have now expired since the cattle disappeared, they are nearly all sick with scurvy and unable to fight, even if the Bureau was inclined to let them, which suits us again.

The only thing we now require to be masters of the situation is a few field pieces of heavy metal, which the Bureau ought to supply at once. With these we could knock down all the cottonwood stockades around the posts in this territory, and from a safe distance burn all the cottonwood or pine log villages the soldiers call forts, for the use of which dignified title, I am informed, the officers pay a monthly rent of twenty cents on each ration allowed to them by the Government. It is true this destruction of the posts would be a favor to the officers, for it would enable them to draw the fifty cent ration, which more than compensates for the difference in comfort and accommodation between a tent and the miserable and mud-bedaubed hut called "quarters;" but it would at the same time enable us to clean out or drive off all the sickly, scurvy-stricken recruit garrisons on the Big Horn route.

Then, sir, there would be peace. With the assistance of the Bureau we would control the trade and emigration to the metalliferous regions and to the Pacific coast. Rail-



roads and telegraphs would owe their existence and continuity to our magnanimity and to the plethora and willingness to be bled of the purses which supported them, we would keep the country in a healthy state of excitement, the country would continue to prosper, agents and superintendents would continue to "retire comfortably," and we would no longer be subjected to the restraints and interference of prying, meddling, officious soldiers, whose very calling eminently unfits them for any mission of philanthropy or peace.

In closing, I trust you will admit we have done our work well for the last few years, and that we deserve more consideration at the hands of the Bureau, which is our friend. In spite of its shortcomings we still cling to it, and bespeak for it your influence in the next effort to transfer it to the War Department. Let not the War Department get hold of us, for then we can no longer rob, murder and burn, or indulge in other exciting and congenial pursuits; and though we may get what is honestly our own, the hands of the soldiers will be untied, and instead of affording us playthings for our women, a practice school for our young warriors, and a jest for our braves and chiefs, they will become a terror to our tribes, and the conservators of law, order, and civilization.

RED CLOUD.

Chief of Sioux, Cheyennes, etc.

CAMP ON TONGUE RIVER, D. T., March 31, 1867.

#### NAVAL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—As one of the corps of Naval Engineers, I desire to present to your notice some items of vital interest to those of my profession. The duties of engineers are more laborious than those of any other branch of the service, yet we are the worst provided for on board a ship. First assistant engineers rank with lieutenants, and second assistants, ranking with masters, are obliged to live in the storeroom, while lieutenants, masters, and ensigns have comfortable quarters in the ward-room. Assistant engineers of all grades are huddled together like a flock of sheep, often being compelled to luxuriate in hammocks, while the forward officers are assigned snug little dormitories, equal in many cases to those in the ward-room. An engineer needs more privacy than any other officer. His duties require him to perform frequent ablutions, which have to be done in public, not only to his own inconvenience, but causing discomfort to his room-mates. I can see no reason why the steerage, if there must be a steerage, could not be so constructed as to allow of at least some comfort to those unfortunate individuals who are obliged to live in that time-honored spot. Again, to become proficient in our profession, and to fulfill the requirements of the law as regards periodical examinations, requires constant study, which, to be effective, must be private, and not be conducted in the midst of a crowd. It may be argued that if engineers are allowed separate state rooms, midshipmen must also have them. This, however, does not follow, for a midshipman enters the hallowed precincts of a ward-room as soon as he attains his first promotion at the end of a year or two. We must wait at least seven years, and often ten or twelve, before the ward-room bulkhead—that rubicon of a ship—is passed. What is the use of being a commissioned officer, if the commission carries with it nothing more than a mere idea? Let us have all the privileges which are enjoyed by officers of a like rank. We ask for nothing but  
FAIR PLAY.  
May 18, 1867.

#### EFFECTIVE SOLDIERS.

Two of the most distinguished French generals have lately published their opinion on the reorganization of the army. Both are opposed to the plan of the Emperor, and the concurrence of this professional criticism, with the remarkable repugnance shown to the imperial scheme in the provinces of France, is one of the signs of the times in the internal feeling of that country. Leaving out of view for the present the question as it affects France, let us seek to draw from the opinions of men so entitled to respect such deductions as may be useful to ourselves in our dealing with the like problem.

General Changarnier represents the old school. He will have no landwehr schemes, he disbelieves in citizen armies, he is all for seasoned veterans. But what is most to the purpose is, that he ridicules the demands now so commonly urged for prodigious enrolments. In his idea, the three hundred thousand men whom France could without any change in her system place at present in the field constitutes a force adequate to any emergency. He speaks of 60,000 men as being as much as one general can well handle, and as, if rightly handled, able to hold their own against far superior numbers. And in this he is right, both in theory and experience. Napoleon's and Frederick's greatest campaigns were made with armies no greater than this limit. When more are employed they must in general be broken up, and even railways can seldom effect their reunion for any single operation. Acting disjunctively they are liable to be met on equal terms by their more active and concentrated foe, acting under the guidance of a single mind. It is more than probable that Napoleon would, with the small remnant of his forces held under his immediate control in Champagne in 1814, have effected more against the overwhelming forces of the Allies than he had done with the Grande Armée, which perished in the snows of Russia, had not the fatal necessity of defending Paris against every menace paralyzed his combinations. So again in America; the South, with infinitely inferior forces, struck terrible blow after blow against the huge disjointed levies of the North. But this example teaches clearly the real nature of the superiority which numbers give. It is not in the winning of battles, but it is in the power to go on losing them. It lies in the efficacy of reserves, and in the vigor which can put army after army in the field successively, till at length the enemy is exhausted, and victory is final. And these reserves must in time of peace consist of a citizen soldiery, for the supreme reason that the State cannot possibly keep its regular soldiery at such a maximum of strength.

But General Changarnier despises a citizen soldiery. He points to the defeats of the first days of the French republic to prove the inefficiency of enthusiasm, and he points to the seasoned veterans of Napoleon as the only stuff of true war. In both arguments he is right, but he fails to understand the explanation, and with professional confusion of ideas he attributes the qualities of the veteran in battle to the veteran of the barracks. He forgets what the Duc d'Aumale has lately recalled, that the raw levies of French sans-culottes began to win battles instead of losing them as soon as they were provided with officers (in part elected by themselves) in whom they could put confidence. And he omits to notice that Napoleon's veterans were the men who had been seasoned in a hundred combats, and weeded by half-a-dozen campaigns, and were therefore as different from the troops who have seen only the drill of the parade ground, or service in the camp of Chalons, as from the shopkeepers and artisans of the national guard. If General Changarnier would truly read the history of war which his own country has illustrated he would find that it showed nothing more clearly than that the soldiers of peace have nearly everything to learn in war, and that the civilians of peace refine rapidly into true soldiers when tried in the fiery furnace of war.

These ideas are in a great degree recognized, and indeed illustrated to a startling extent, by General Trochu, the second French authority we have to notice. This officer, that of whom none has seen harder service in modern war, in a treatise which has already run through twelve editions in a few months, offers a variety of the most interesting and instructive suggestions on every branch of the military service. Of these we can refer but to the most fundamental and striking. He utterly rejects the idea that the old soldier has a peculiar value. He points out that those who in France elect to serve beyond the term to which they are bound by the unlucky fact of being drawn in the conscription lose all the enthusiasm, all the honorable *esprit du corps*, all the anxiety to preserve good conduct, which exists in those who know their service is limited, and endured for France. These old "groggnards," he declares, have no care but to perform the bare service exacted for their pay, they shirk duty, they drink, and they have at last to be dismissed the service for incurable disreputable conduct. Such a parallel does not fully hold with us, but is not without its lessons. But the material point is that General Trochu places the prime period of a soldier's service between the second and fifth year of his being under arms. For the first year, he says, the conscript is filled with the thoughts of home, and with reluctance to learn the duties of his enforced trade. The second gives him a certain pride in his regiment; the third, a sentiment of pride in the army of France. These, again, may be the ideas to which, in so full development, our men are strangers. But they do exist unconsciously even among us. And as our men are volunteers, not conscripts, the year of repugnance to instruction which General Trochu allows, may be dropped from our calculations. It remains that, in the opinion of this experienced French soldier and general, troops which, in the language of professional men, are "young," "raw," "unsteady," are better fit for upholding the honor of their country in a campaign than the old and seasoned men who have been for years in the ranks—a deduction which goes beyond what we have often insisted on, that they are at least as good. But, then, General Trochu insists with us that the movements of parade, which it takes so long to make a mechanical habit, are really useless in active service. He points out that they are the heritage of Europe from that old martinet the father of Frederick the Great; that they only serve to disgust the soldier in peace, and to divert public opinion from the true character of the education required for war; that every great captain discards them in war, and that what is really wanted in their place is an education of the intelligence, an excitation of the patriotism, an appeal to the moral sense, which inspire true courage, and teach plain citizens to obey, to stand fast, to charge, and to die for their country.

Such are the ideas of the old and new military schools in France. We acknowledge the value of tried troops, but we decline to accept service in peace as equivalent to experience of war. In war, we believe that a great proportion of the education given in peace will be utterly useless. Consequently, we see little to be gained in such a contingency from the possession of a large standing army. But there is infinite necessity for such organization as, when need comes, can improvise an army out of new recruits, and for the system which shall rapidly adapt these recruits to the duties they have to perform.—*London News.*

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Union, New Mexico, on Friday the 7th day of June at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain Henry Inman, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Major and Assistant Inspector General U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cooper McKee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. B. Lane, Major Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McClure, Captain and C. S. United States Army; Brevet Major James S. Casey, Captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain William Hawley, Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain Charles A. Curtis, First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Major Henry A. DuBois, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

FIRST Lieutenant W. H. Merrill, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to join his regiment at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, New York. Permission has been granted him thirty days' delay in reporting to his regiment.

SECOND Lieutenant Wm. F. Cox, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, having been relieved from duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, has been mustered out and discharged the service.

#### ARMY PERSONAL.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles Snyder, Eighth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Raleigh North Carolina, and ordered to duty at Anderson, South Carolina.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, has been granted First Lieutenant Charles L. Davis, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

SECOND Lieutenant John S. Loud, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to his regimental commander for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant W. H. W. Krebs, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters, District of Texas, and been ordered to rejoin his regiment without unnecessary delay.

BREVET Brigadier-General Ranald S. Mackenzie, Colonel Forty-first Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and assume command of his regiment and of the Post of Baton Rouge.

AGREABLY with instructions received from Headquarters Fifth Military District, First Lieutenant L. W. Barnhardt, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from any duty he may now be performing in the District of Texas, and will proceed to New Orleans, La., and join his company there stationed immediately.

AGREABLY with instructions received from Headquarters Fifth Military District, the following-named officers are ordered to report in person to Brevet Major-General George L. Hartau, Assistant Adjutant-General, at New Orleans, La.: Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, Colonel Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Captain of Company C, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant William D. O'Toole, Thirty-first Infantry, having reported for duty at Headquarters Department of Dakota, has been assigned to duty upon the Staff of Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding as Judge-Advocate of the Department, and will relieve Captain Charles H. Graves, Thirty-fourth Infantry, of the duties pertaining to the office.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles Garretson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Depot and Post Commissary of Subsistence at Galveston, Texas, has been relieved from said duty, and been ordered to turn over at once to Brevet Major W. H. Nash, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Texas, at Galveston, Texas, all public property, funds, etc., pertaining to the Commissary Department, for which he is responsible, taking the proper receipts therefor.

BREVET Major-General A. H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Dakota, expected to leave Fort Wadsworth D. T., for the Cheyenne river, Devils Lake, and posts on the Upper Missouri, by the 20th May. The General will be accompanied by his staff, an escort of one hundred mounted infantry, and ten Indian scouts, interpreters, hunters and guides. First Lieutenant John D. Geoghagan, and Second Lieutenant Duggan, go with the escort, the former in command.

THE President has made the following appointments of cadets at large to the Military Academy for 1867: William Boerum Westmore, New York; John B. Weller, Jr., California; Charles C. Morrison, Ohio; Vinton A. Goddard, District of Columbia; Rufus M. Williams, Tennessee; Thomas Carbin Davenport, son of Commander Davenport, U. S. Navy; Jacob Rebhun, Michigan; William J. McDonald, District of Columbia; Frederick Keyse, Sergeant First Artillery, U. S. Army; and Bainbridge Reynolds, son of General J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Army.

THE following is a list of the officers arriving at Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., during the week ending May 21, 1867: Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, Forty-first Infantry, en route to regiment; Captain J. Amrein, Veteran Reserve Corps, Special Orders No. 73, Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Second Lieutenant J. S. Loud, Ninth Cavalry, en route to regiment; Major G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., assigned to duty as Judge-Advocate by Special Orders No. 208, War Department.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday the 23d ult., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major M. R. Marston, Captain First Infantry; Brevet Major Leslie Smith, Captain First Infantry; Brevet Captain C. D. Vile, First Lieutenant First Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. L. Worden, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles King, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. W. Harper, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hayes, Kas., on Monday the 20th ult., at ten o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major John Elisha, Captain Thirty-seventh Infantry; Captain S. B. Lauffer, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, Thirty-seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant R. Kennicott, Thirty-seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant Douglas Pope, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant L. W. Cooke, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant George W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., on Saturday the 18th ult., at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private William H. Daniels, Company H, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General P. Morrison, Colonel U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Parsons, Captain Fourth Artillery; Brevet Captain C. N. Warner, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Major W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Among the war engines to which the French turned their attention in the late threatening circumstances, was one which had its day in this country, during our late war, and was known as the "ball pump." It is one of the inventions designed to throw balls without the use of gunpowder, and if we recollect aright it bears a very close resemblance to a rotary pump. An arm, revolving in a cylinder, pushes the ball before it, and finally discharges the bullet with a force due to the centrifugal force gained in the rapid revolution. The balls are fed by means of a hopper, and of course can be thrown with immense rapidity. There is no mechanical reason why such a machine should not succeed, and no military reason that we know of why a man should not fall if hit by one of the balls. But it was tried by the government, and given up, perhaps because of difficulties attending its use in the field.

In the matter of small arms, the French hurried on the manufacture of the Chassepot gun, both in its own manufacturing and in Spain, and accumulated several hundred thousand, and also sent to England for thirty thousand breech loaders, and it was reported, ordered a quantity of Springfield rifled muskets from this country. The Chassepot rifles, as fast as they were turned out, were put in the hands of the sub officers, who taught their use to the soldiers. A correspondent of the *Figaro* says it appears to unite all the best qualities of an offensive weapon, long range, facility of management, great precision, and remarkable penetrative power, from which latter quality, perhaps, it takes the name the French soldiers have given it—*percepeau* "akin piercer." But it is said the weapon heats so in practice, that after ten shots it is so hot that it cannot be held in the hand, and a leather holder is suggested.

The French have had the Spencer rifle under trial also. Hitherto this gun has been in disfavor at Vincennes because one of the sergeants would persist in putting his cartridges in wrong end foremost. But lately a lock has been put in the magazine, in the breech, so that the gun can be used as a constant loader, and yet have the magazine full for use in a sudden emergency; and new trials with the weapon—perhaps in the absence of the obstinate sergeant—have developed its great powers. The members of the French Ordnance Committee were summoned to be present at the trial, in order to give an immediate report, and some of them fired the weapon themselves. Commencing with 200 metres, the distance was gradually increased to 750 metres (about 820 yards). The firing was extraordinary. Bulls' eyes were repeatedly made by officers who had never fired the gun before. Rapid firing was tried at 200 yards distance, and fifty-two shots were fired in two minutes, when the barrel became too hot to be held in the hand. A thick glove was then put on by the marksman, and thirty more shots were fired at the same rate. The trial occupied from twelve at noon to five in the evening, and there was neither jaubing nor bursting of cartridges, and the gun performed perfectly all the time.

Mr. LANCASTER has invented a ship which is to carry a movable turret within a fixed circular shield which nearly encloses it. The fixed turret has a long horizontal slot through which the muzzle of the gun ranges, and which is entirely closed by the inner turret, except at the actual port. These half turrets are called "Caponieres," and several are placed in each broadside. The advantage claimed is that full training is obtained with a very small port. But no one can see the published drawings of this ship without being struck with the number of evils which are accepted in order to produce this result. Still, LORD LAUDERDALE said the Turret Committee had recommended the building of a ship on this plan.

The English papers contain very flattering accounts of the Snider rifle, fired with a new cartridge. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it appears to leave nothing to be desired, and both officers and men now engaged in practice are quite enthusiastic about its merits. But the Committee on small guns is proceeding with its work, and has had the needle gun under trial, and also an American arm, the Hammond breech loader. The breech block is hinged upon the lower exterior, and turns out altogether to the side, thus allowing plenty of space for the loading. With this gun a new cartridge made by Mr. DAW, was tried, and the results were so good that the Snider gun will have to look to its credit. The Committee now has twenty-three different weapons on its list.

The British Government has given £10,000 to Major PALLISER for his improvements in projectiles, and another £5,000, will be proposed in next year's estimates.

TENNYSON, the poet, in sending a subscription to a testimonial proposed for Colonel RICHARDS, the originator of the British volunteer movement of 1859 says, "I most heartily congratulate you on your having been able to do so much for your country, and I hope you will not cease from your labors until it is the law of the land that every man child in it shall be trained to the use of arms."

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## MILITARY TRAINING FOR OUR YOUTH.

THE author of "Maud" has lately uttered a word which we heartily wish might receive an amen, when applied to our own country, concerning the military education of the people. To Colonel RICHARDS, the famous originator of that volunteer rifle movement which has spread throughout Great Britain, Mr. TENNYSON writes: "I hope that you will not cease from your labors until it is the law of the land that every man-child in it shall be trained to the use of arms." What has been the consequence of this rifle-club movement? It has been to sustain the prestige and prowess of England as a military people through ten years of peace. While, since the fall of Sebastopol, the British Army and Navy have been silent, and almost ignored, in Europe, the fact that very many thousands of England's militia were becoming daily more dexterous in the use of arms, by constant emulation, has spread the belief that she will not be found wanting in powerful armies when the time to levy them shall come.

As a lesson in political economy, this popular military education of the British people may well be taken to heart by us. Aside from the manly physical training, the habit of discipline and obedience to command, and the patriotic ardor it furnishes; aside, also, from the actual material it provides from which to extemporize great armies in a day, the mere moral effect upon other nations which popular military education produces, is enough to establish its claims upon us. Far more important is it to America than to England to habituate the people to the use of arms, since our standing Army is so small. Nor is it only skill in target-shooting which is desirable, but an initiation into the general drill and discipline of soldier-life. Our youth should be early taught the rudiments of military service, and should grow up with the feeling that one day the country may require them to defend her in the field. The early statesmen of the Republic were mindful of this great point in the public education of the young, and urged it in expressions as strong as the English Poet-Laureate's. JOHN ADAMS wished to have every man on the continent at some time a soldier, and compelled on occasion to bear arms. JEFFERSON declared that "none but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army." KNOX laid it down as the first requisite for a good militia that "efficient institutions must be established for the military education of the youth, and that the knowledge acquired therein shall be diffused throughout the community by the means of rotation." MACOMB drew up a very elaborate plan "for instructing the militia, by teaching our young lads at schools and in the colleges, the military exercises, making it a national and general object."

Reference has already been made in the JOURNAL to the provision in the Army Law whereby military education is to be furnished by the Government to colleges. The spirit of this provision is precisely that of the earlier plans just noticed. The Congressional act of last Summer, however, is too general and crude, perhaps, to be anything more than the beginning of a permanent scheme of college military education. The recent conferences of Major WHITTLESEY, the representative of the War Department, with the faculties of the leading colleges of the country, like Harvard and Yale, will, it is hoped, result in the presentation to Congress of a law which will be adequate to its purpose. Despite the fact that our colleges are local and not national, the scheme of a rudimentary military education seems to be feasible. Examples could be cited from every European State of the successful military training of its youth in time of peace; but let one instance suffice.

In the Swiss system, military instruction is of two

sorts, federal and cantonal; or, as we should say, state and national. The Federal Government provides and educates not only all commissioned officers, but also teachers for the military instruction of the people in general; and it establishes institutes, into which it gathers troops. It has eighteen military common schools in the little republic, and one military high or normal school: it employs over fifty commissioned officers as teachers. In these schools each year is pursued a "recruit" and a "review" course, varying from four to six weeks, which include not only instruction for cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, and sharpshooters, but also for sappers and miners, quartermasters and commissaries, hospital stewards, nurses and ambulance corps, bands, signal service, and everything else of use in actual campaigning. From 20,000 to 25,000 young men receive the education of these federal schools each year, whose programme, as we have seen, embraces even the higher branches of duty imposed on staff officers. In order, however, to enter the national institutes for officers, the recruit must first have had a course in the local schools. These latter, the Cantonal Military Schools, annually instruct from 100,000 to 120,000 militia troops, during courses ranging from one to four weeks! Such is the universality of military duty in Switzerland.

The system just described, however, is not so much one of juvenile education as of militia training. The forces thus instructed during a term of from one to six weeks each year are the available military contingent of the republic; and hence, also, this system of education may be regarded rather as a species of grand, systematic "militia muster" than anything more strictly professional. However, we shall find, on looking further, that the pure idea of public military education of boys is also pursued in Switzerland. Before they are in their teens, most of the lads in the Swiss schools are provided by their canton with light arms and equipments—guns and uniforms—and are initiated into the art of soldiery. They are sorted into companies, have their officers and their field music, and are drilled every day, or every other day, by excellent drill-masters. As boys of twelve, they march cheerily to the melody of their enthusiastic national songs, and manoeuvre with astonishing celerity and accuracy. Military gymnastics and drill are established in all of the cantonal schools, and in nearly all the schools, indeed, of all sorts. The citizens look on with pride at the proficiency of their sons in these manly, martial and patriotic exercises, each tender lad, as has been finely said, being "every inch of him a Switzerland." The pamphlet published a few years since on the "Military System of Switzerland," and from which a part of the facts and figures just given were drawn, says of these school-lads:

Major-General ZIEGLER, of the Federal staff, conducted a three days' muster, with just such an army of 4,500 boys; regular field operations, including a sham battle, were planned and executed, under his supervision, by these youthful Swiss, with most astonishing tact and energy. At picnics and most other gatherings of school children, company and battalion exercises constitute, together with singing, a large proportion of the recreative sports. Such is the early training of those who some day may be called upon to protect Switzerland.

In America, no such general and exhaustive system as this of popular military education would be entirely practicable. But, at least, we can make some steps in that direction. We might cite a score of instances in which a surprising efficiency has been reached by lads of public schools—as, for example, the Eliot School of Boston, the Brookline School, and other well-known cases. It is our habitual carelessness as a people which prevents us from making universal a system which would be at once manly, health-giving and patriotic.

THE Mexican news is decisive. Queretaro, after having been reported as captured many times, has at last fallen in truth, and MAXIMILIAN, with MELIA and CASTELLO, are prisoners, having, it is said, surrendered unconditionally. The occupation of the City of Mexico by the Liberals, and the restoration of the Republic, will now follow close upon the heels of the downfall of Queretaro. Thus is ushered in the last scene of all in the eventful history of the Empire.

A rumor comes from ESCOBEDO's camp that JUAREZ has ordered MAXIMILIAN and all his generals to be shot. Painful and repulsive as is the report, it derives confirmation from the reply of JUAREZ to the official interposition of Mr. SEWARD in MAXIMILIAN's behalf, which reply excuses and justifies the previous massacres at Puebla and Zacatecas, and declines to



spare MAXIMILIAN. In view of the idea whereof the hapless Archduke stands the embodiment, we can hardly reproach the Mexicans for condemning him to death. For, much as we might desire a milder fate to be meted out to him, yet when we consider that his design was to invade Mexico and to subvert the Republic, so that on its ruins might be built an Empire, the daring and atrocious color of his scheme is manifest. True it is, that he was called to Mexico by a respectable fraction of its people, at a time when the old government seemed already disintegrated and gone to ruin; equally indisputable is it that he has been voluntarily supported for three years by a resolute and respectable minority of Mexicans, particularly in such cities as Mexico, Matamoras, Vera Cruz and Tampico. We think, also, that these considerations should have their weight in determining the accountability of MAXIMILIAN and his adherents. But, after all, the most we can hope is, that, in a general way, mercy will temper justice. MAXIMILIAN has long foreseen his fate, and, courageous and chivalric as he is, will meet it almost without repining. Should he be shot, the lunacy of his illustrious consort, over which the whole world has wept, though it heightens the tragedy of this fateful story, will appear almost a merciful benison from heaven to the unfortunate CARLOTTA.

One of the wisest of the Seven Wise Men of antiquity was PITTACUS of Mitylene, and one of the wisest of the wise sayings which have come down to us in evidence of his claim to distinction, is, that "Victory should never be stained by blood." It is a maxim which the American people have followed out in practice, not a single victim ever yet having fallen in expiation of his crime of rebellion. It is a maxim which, with infinitely greater prudence, the Mexicans might take to heart. Their record, from the days of CORTES to those of JUAREZ, is one of blood, and *ex victis* is their substitute for the Golden Rule. Humanity has already been sufficiently outraged by the massacres of the captured in the present war, and the best friends of the Republic in our land are shocked and disgusted at the atrocities of its rulers and its soldiery. One act of clemency would reverse this public sentiment, and gild victory with generosity.

It is clear enough, from the official report of General SWAYNE, that the late riot at Mobile was a comparatively small affair, quite different in character from its predecessors at New Orleans and Memphis. Unlike the two latter, "the disturbance at Mobile," as General SWAYNE tells us, "was not apprehended or deliberately planned, unless possibly by a small party 'of ruffians, such as are usually found in cities.'" Instead, therefore, of regarding the Mobile riot with anxiety and distrust as a token that "worse remains behind," we may dismiss it as a political fracas, not unprecedented in that torrid latitude. A political stump-speaker addressed an audience of three thousand and colored men, and some graceless scamps, "lewd fellows of the baser sort," interrupted him by outcries, till, the tumult rising higher and higher, one of the "unreconstructed" rowdies let off a pistol, followed, as General SWAYNE says, by a number of other shots at the stand occupied by the speaker and his friends. Now comes the queer part of the story. After this direct shooting at the people on the stand, a lull occurred, and then a large number of additional shots were fired, "apparently without vindictive purpose, the weapons, so far as known, being pointed 'in the air!'" The riot was of brief continuance. Two persons were killed, one, a white man, being fatally stabbed, the other, a colored man, shot by a gun; many others were wounded.

The worst charge brought by General SWAYNE against the police authorities, is "timidity and inefficiency;" but he found that the riot was caused by a class "active in the spirit of the Rebellion," and which relied upon the sympathy of the police, from their antecedents. That it did not so rely in vain, is shown by the single arrest effected on the night of the disturbance. With wise promptitude, therefore, General SWAYNE gave these orders to Colonel SHEPHERD of the Fifteenth Infantry, the Post Commander:

To place guards at the headquarters of the different fire companies to prohibit out-of-door assemblies after nightfall, to suspend the entire police force, and reappoint only such as were known to be trustworthy, and to summarily punish all disturbers of the peace.

That is about all there is in the Mobile matter, except that General SWAYNE also recommended the removal of Mayor WITHERS, who was, accordingly

deposed by General POPE. Mayor WITHERS was a distinguished Confederate officer of tried skill. At the very opening of the war he held high rank, and, as Brigadier-General, commanded "WITHERS' Division," the second division of BRAGG'S Corps on the field of Shiloh. His three brigades comprised some of the best soldiers of the army, and of 6,482 men lost 1,918 in that battle. He continued in service till the close of the war, was paroled, and while a paroled prisoner was elected Mayor of Mobile. The military authorities refused to let him qualify for the office; and resort was necessary to President JOHNSON, who pardoned him so that he might accept the trust. He now protests against his removal, saying, however, "I submit to the argument of the 'bayonet, and vacate the office.'"

We believe that a majority of the people of Mobile, as of the rest of the South, heartily support the scheme of reconstruction which is now on trial. It was only the other day that a great and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held in Mobile, which unanimously passed resolutions of confidence in General POPE, and also resolved "That we shall so demean ourselves as a people that it shall not be our fault if, pending the efforts at reconstruction under existing laws, the civil officers of the State are disturbed in the exercise of their public functions." Very queerly, it is true, this story reads, compared with the riot we have just been discussing. There is a contrast almost ludicrous betwixt the theory and the facts. Still stranger is the fact that this same Mayor WITHERS, now deposed, presided over the meeting, endorsed its sentiments, and responded to the resolution of confidence in General POPE in a patriotic speech. We cannot but hope, however, that General SWAYNE will not find a permanent suspension of the functions of General WITHERS necessary, but will procure his speedy reinstatement in office. The police force, also, having been reorganized, as in New Orleans, ought to be capable guardians of the city.

It is perhaps to be regretted that all the States were not able to take equal shares in the immediate hardships of the late war. While some parts of the Confederacy were overrun and scourged by our conquering squadrons, very many localities were exempt, till the war's close, from hostile occupation. Now, it is noticeable that, just in proportion to the severity with which the war was waged in any part of the South, just in that proportion is the quiet obedience of the people to the laws. Thus, for example, in Virginia, that *Aceldama* of the Rebellion, that horrid slaughter-house for half a million men, there is now more willing submission to peace and to law than anywhere else in the South. The same is true, to nearly an equal extent, in South Carolina and Georgia, where SHERMAN cut his broad swathe, and "left his mark" for ages. On the other hand, the Southwest, which, from its remoteness, never received much attention from us, is the most uneasy and least tractable part of the late Confederacy. Texas never was fairly overrun, and is the most fractious corner of rebeldom. New Orleans and Mobile, and the parts of Louisiana and Alabama adjoining, afford examples of the same truth. It is a great pity that, instead of the Northeastern States of the Rebellion draining the cup of misery to the dregs, there could not have been a more equitable division of the burdens of the war among all of them, that all might have enjoyed equally the return of peace and union. As it is, we find that, in Virginia and the Carolinas, prominent Confederate generals and other prominent insurgents remained in the background, while the first act of Mobile was to elect General WITHERS as Mayor and Cor-sair SEMMES as Judge of Probate, just as New Orleans got JOHN T. MONROE for Mayor and HERRON and ABELL as Attorney and Judge in the District Court.

A FORMIDABLE conspiracy, which promises success, seems to be going on at Washington, whose object is to elevate a gallant and distinguished officer to the highest office in the gift of the people. The scheme is the more fruitful from the fact that this officer endeared himself to millions of our countrymen by his successful efforts in attempting to overthrow the late Confederacy. The officer's name is PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, and the persons engaged in the conspiracy are certain prominent and powerful political managers. The queer thing about the affair is, that the hero of the Shenandoah has no political

affiliation or sympathy with those who are foremost in his projected advancement; and the only key to the problem is, that they cannot see whither their present action tends. Their plan of campaign is to depose General SHERIDAN from the high command he now so vigorously and admirably wields as the head of the Fifth Military District. If they succeed, they will stand a fair chance of making him not only a martyr, but a President!

The splendid way in which SHERIDAN has conducted himself in Louisiana and Texas is in full accordance with his career from the time when he stood strenuous at bay on the field of Murfreesboro, all through his cavalry career in Virginia, conquering the Shenandoah Valley at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, and closing up the grand campaign at Dinwiddie, Five Forks, and Appomattox Courthouse. The endorsement of General GRANT, that all he ever had to ask of General SHERIDAN was to "go in," still remains fixed in history. His manly conduct with regard to the July riots at New Orleans made him a fresh favorite with the people of the country. His removal from office of Messrs. MONROE, HERRON and ABELL has met their approbation. His efforts to secure a fair registration of those, and only those, who ought to vote, under the abnormal condition of affairs in his district, calls out a response of "Well done, good and faithful servant." His manipulation of Texan and Louisianian seditionists commands general and respectful endorsement. Accordingly, we say, those who should procure his ejection from his present post might be astonished to find they had lifted him, against his will and preference, to a higher, and thus be "hoist with their own petard."

RELYING upon the gratis advertisement which the military authorities gave him in Virginia, by first forbidding him to lecture, and then revoking that order, Mr. H. R. POLLARD has just undertaken to enlighten the Lynchburg people about "Chivalry." Unhappily for him, even the sensation he thus procured gratis, did not draw an audience. A beggarly array of empty boxes instructed the martyr that the Lynchburgers did not care to have him prose away on his stale topic. DUMAS (that Alexander the Great of novelists, who finds nothing left in the world of woman to conquer) was lately accused of getting himself photographed together with the Great American MENKEN, in order to freshen his memory with the Parisians, and then to have brought a suit against the artist to double the effect. The advertising agency employed by POLLARD seems to have been less successful: but we think that, if he would lecture well on "Agricultural Implements," for instance, he might get an audience in Virginia.

SWEDEN is engaged in the fashionable occupation of reorganizing her army. By the census of 1865, she was found to have a population of 4,000,000. Hitherto she has had 5,500 regular troops, and 30,000 "indelta," or militia, who are scattered over the country, and supported by the land which is allotted to each man. Besides these there is the bevaring, composed of all male Swedes between twenty and twenty-five years of age, who drill occasionally. The new scheme is to subject every man between the age of twenty and twenty-six years, to regular military training. From twenty-six to thirty they will form a reserve force liable to be called out when the bevaring is exhausted, but not subject to foreign service without the consent of the legislature. Finally, all between thirty-six and forty are to form a volunteer force to be called landsturm.

The following is a list of the officers who have passed a satisfactory examination, since last report, before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City: J. B. HANSON, Second Lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, JAMES L. HUNT, Second Lieutenant Thirty-second Infantry; CECIL R. BARKS, Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry; LEWIS A. ARNOLD, Second Lieutenant First Infantry; BENJAMIN F. GRAFTON, Second Lieutenant Twenty-ninth Infantry; PHILIP RRADE, Second Lieutenant Third Infantry.

THE National Trust Company of the City of New York is a new company which is now receiving subscriptions to its capital stock. It is founded on such a sound basis, and is to be managed by men of such high character and fine business ability, that there is every reason to believe that its million of capital will be made up very speedily. Trust Company stocks have the reputation of being, and undoubtedly are, among the safest of investments.



## LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING MAY 25, 1867.

## NAVY.

Bell, Rear-Admiral C. H.  
Bigsby, U. S. steamer *Vermont*.  
Cassell, Payne, U. S. steamer *Guard*.  
Cronin, Dennis, U. S. steamer *Madawaska*.  
Dowd, Patrick, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.  
Heffron, John, U. S. ship *Vermont*.  
Hassler, C. W. Paymaster U. S. revenue steamer *Vermont*.  
Jorrett, Commander J. E., U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.  
Peake, P. S., U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.  
Phillips, James, U. S. steamer *Pawnee*.  
Thorne, C. H. U. S. steamer *Newberne*.  
Tuttle, H. F., Paymaster U. S. Navy.  
Weston, John, ship *Rhode Island*.

## ARMY.

Austin, Major W., U. S. Army.  
Bell, Major U. S. Army.  
Brevort, Henry W., late Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Both, Captain E., 54th New York Volunteers.  
Bark, General Dennis F.  
Christie, Andrew, Company D.  
Dodge, Colonel James B.  
Davis, General Jeff. C.  
Davis, Brevet Major-General, Colonel 23d U. S. Infantry.  
Dougherty, Captain Phil., 54th New York State Militia.  
Foster, J. F., Lieutenant 5th U. S. Cavalry.  
Herrman, Colonel J. B.  
Hubbell, Lieutenant Aug.  
Murray, Phil., New York Harbor.  
Roberts, B. S., U. S. Army.  
Pleasanton, General, or Van Allen Roberts, Arm Company.  
Ripper, Major Wm. H., Assistant Paymaster U. S. Volunteers.  
Rooney, Michael, Company F, 7th U. S. Infantry.  
Schwarz, Captain Karl, 55th New York Volunteers.  
Starrfield, John, Company F, U. S. Army.  
Sternberger, Colonel Justus, U. S. Army.  
Taylor, George M., Lieutenant 23d Infantry.  
Wallen, Brigadier-General W. D., U. S. Army.  
Wells, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Howard, U. S. Volunteers.  
Young, Major J. H., Paymaster U. S. Army.

THERE is a letter at this office for Brevet Colonel D. W. Hand.

## OFFICIAL.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.  
[PUBLIC—No. 59.]

AN Act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for the other purposes hereinafter named, that is to say:

For examination and survey of works of improvement for which appropriations have been heretofore made, and concerning which no sufficient information is now in possession of the department, and for examination and survey at other points in the fourth and fifth sections of this act specified, that is to say: On the Atlantic coast, thirty thousand dollars; on the Pacific coast, twenty-five thousand dollars; on the northwestern lakes, seventy-five thousand dollars; on the western and northwestern rivers, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War, when the public interests require it, shall cause examinations or re-examinations to be made, with suitable surveys, of the works aforesaid, and all other works provided for by this act, and shall make such changes or modifications of the plans heretofore adopted for their improvement as shall be necessary and proper. And he shall cause such careful examination of other harbors and places in the fourth and fifth sections of this act specified, upon the sea and lake coasts and on western rivers, to be made as will enable him to determine what improvements thereof are required to render them safe and convenient for the navigation of the naval and commercial vessels of the United States, and the cost of such improvements, and he shall make due report thereof and of the plans deemed advisable therefor, to Congress, on the first Monday of December next, for such action as may be judged expedient and right. And if, upon such examination and survey of works first herein named, being works now existing or in process of completion, and concerning which no information is now in the possession of the department, there shall remain an unexpended balance of appropriation, properly applicable thereto, from the sums herein appropriated, which may, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, be judiciously applied toward the economical and needful continuation or completion of such works, the Secretary of War shall direct such balance to be applied and used accordingly; but no moneys shall be used for such purposes, excepting from the balances remaining from appropriations herein made for the specific examination and survey of such works.

For extending the pier at Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania, and dredging channel through the outer bar, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement at the mouth of Connecticut River, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For improvement of works at Grand River Harbor, Ohio, sixty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Sandusky River, from Fremont to Lake Erie, in Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Maumee Bay, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement of St. Clair Flats, in Michigan, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in accordance with the plans and specifications of Colonel T. J. Oram, in his report of December 10, 1865.

For improvement at mouth of Saginaw River, Michigan, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For improvement of St. Mary's River, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.

For improving mouth of Au Sable River, Lake Huron, fifty thousand dollars.

For improving Marquette Harbor, Lake Superior, eighty-five thousand dollars.

For improving Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For improving harbor at Superior City, Wisconsin, sixty-three thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Aux Becs Scies, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Grand River Harbor, Michigan, forty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Black Lake Harbor, Michigan, fifty-one thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For improving harbor at Racine, Wisconsin, forty-five thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, eight thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Manitowish, Wisconsin, forty-five thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Manitowish, Michigan, sixty thousand dollars.

For improvement of White River Harbor, Michigan, fifty-seven thousand dollars.

For improvement of Munkegon Harbor, Lake Michigan, fifty-nine thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of South Haven, Michigan, forty-three thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan, sixty thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Dunkirk, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Buffalo, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improving harbor at Olcott, New York, at mouth of Eighteen-mile creek, sixty thousand dollars.

For improvement at harbor of Oak Orchard, New York, eighty-seven thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Big Sodus Bay, New York, eighty thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Little Sodus Bay, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For improving harbor at Oswego, New York, sixty thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Plattsburg, New York, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of the navigation of the Kennebec River, Maine, between Shepard's Point and Augusta, thirty thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Ogdensburg, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor of Burlington, Vermont, eighty thousand dollars.

For improvement of Thames River, Connecticut, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For the purpose of improving the navigation of the St. Croix River, Maine, above the ledge, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, the Province of New Brunswick shall contribute and pay to the proper disbursing officer a like sum for said purpose, said payment being made on condition that in no event shall the Province of New Brunswick be called upon for more than half the sum actually expended for said purpose.

For improvement of Hudson River, New York, from Troy to Baltimore, three hundred and five thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For improving harbor of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, ninety-four thousand dollars.

For improvement of Chester Harbor, Pennsylvania, eleven thousand dollars.

For improvement of Delaware breakwater, Delaware Bay, one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy cents.

For improvement of Patuxent River, Maryland, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of mouth of Mississippi River, two hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of Ohio River, one hundred thousand dollars.

For improvement of Saco River, Maine, forty thousand dollars.

For preservation and improvement of Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For improving navigation on the Mississippi River at Des Moines or Lower Rapids, according to such plan as the Secretary of War shall on the report of a Board of Engineers approve, five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, however, that any canal that may be constructed around said Des Moines or Lower Rapids of the Mississippi River shall be and forever remain free to the navigation and commerce of said river; and no tolls shall ever be collected thereon.

For improving navigation of Mississippi River, at Rock Island Rapids, two hundred thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Ontonagon, Michigan, ninety-seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For building and operating two dredges and snag-boats, to be used on Mississippi River between Fort Snelling and Rock Island Rapids, ninety-six thousand dollars.

For building and operating one dredge or snag-boat on the Wisconsin River, forty thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Pentwater, Lake Michigan, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For improving harbor of Pere Marquette, Lake Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.

To improve the navigation of the Willamette River, Oregon, below the City of Portland, thirty thousand dollars.

For removing snags and boulders throughout the Minnesota River, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement of Providence River, Rhode Island, off Pawtuxet Bar, and at the Crook, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Pawtucket River, Rhode Island, seventeen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for constructing works, and improving the entrance into the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, made in and by the act, approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be expended for the purposes aforesaid, upon the terms, and in the manner hereinafter provided for other appropriations under this act: *Provided*, That it shall be first shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been expended by the Michigan City Harbor Company in the construction of a safe and convenient harbor at that place: *And provided*, That the passage of vessels to and from said harbor shall be free, and not subject to toll or charge, and the money appropriated by this act shall be so applied as to complete or make the nearest approximation to completing the work for which each specific appropriation is made; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply the sums herein appropriated for other purposes than for examinations and surveys by contract: *Provided*, however, That when from the nature of the work to be done, the same cannot, in the judgment of the Secretary, be made the subject of contract, the necessary expenditure may be expended by order of the Secretary, in such form and manner as to secure general notice thereof, and the same shall only be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, upon security deemed sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary. And it shall be the duty of the said Secretary, at the earliest practicable time, to report to Congress the result of any survey or re-survey, with the plan adopted and the items of expenditure under said plan; and he shall make report of all action taken under the provisions of this act, and he shall accompany said report with a statement of the amount and date of all former appropriations for each work, and a full estimate for its entire and permanent completion, with the amount that can be profitably expended in the next fiscal year; and he shall also state in what collection district each work is located, and at or near what port of entry, light-house, or port, what amount of revenue was collected at the nearest port for the last fiscal year, and, as far as practicable, what amount of commerce and navigation would be benefited by the completion of each particular work: *Provided*, That he shall continue to make such a report the first Monday of December annually until the works herein provided for shall be completed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Secretary of War shall invite proposals for any works, or for any material or labor for any works, there shall be separate proposals and separate contracts for each work, and also for each class of material or labor for each work, and he shall report to Congress, on the first Monday of December next, all the bids with the names of the bidders. All persons not holding commissions in the Regular Army of the United States, who shall be entrusted with the disbursement of the funds appropriated for the works named in this act, shall be required to give bond and ample security for the faithful application of the same, and no such disbursing officer in the Army of the United States shall receive any commission or compensation for making such disbursements. And the moneys heretofore appropriated shall remain and be at the disposal of the Secretary of War, and subject to his control for the purposes named in this act, until the several works and improvements herein provided for are completed, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, as aforesaid, to be made at the following points, namely: At the Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.; with a view to the removal of Blossom Rock, if the same should be found necessary and essential to commerce; at Crescent City Harbor, Cal.; at Duxbury Beach, Mass.; at mouth of Menominee River, Green Bay; at Saugatuck Harbor, mouth of Kalamazoo River, in Michigan; at Port Clinton, in Ohio; at Pultneyville, Lake Ontario, N. Y.; and of the Tennessee River, from Chattanooga to its mouth; at Heedey Island and Liston (free) Point, in the Delaware River and Bay; at Richmond's Island, Cape Elizabeth, the Union River, and the Gut opposite the City of Bath, Me.; the Connecticut River, between Hartford and its mouth; at Block Island, in the State of Rhode Island, the reefs in Lake Michigan, near the Harbor of Racine, in Wisconsin, with a view to a light-house and breakwater thereon; and the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause a continuance of examinations or surveys, or both, at the following points, namely: Of the Mississippi River, above the Falls of St. Anthony and between the Falls of St. Anthony and Rock Island Rapids; of the Wisconsin River, and to continue the survey of the Illinois River, in accordance with the recommendations

of General J. H. Wilson, in his report of January twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. And he is also directed to cause plans and estimates to be made of the most practicable and effective mode of improving the harbor at Galveston, Texas, and of erecting suitable breakwater at that point.  
Approved, March 2, 1867.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MAY 20.—Assistant Paymaster J. B. Redfield, to the *Dale*, by the 25th inst.

Second Assistant Engineer T. L. Vandervliet, First Assistant Engineer L. J. Allen and Second Assistant Engineer E. M. Breese, to temporary experimental duty on board the *Chattanooga*.

MAY 21.—Surgeon A. Schriener, to duty at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Boatswain Peter A. Chason, to Key West, Fla., in charge of naval property there.

MAY 23.—Commander A. W. Weaver, to command Naval Rendezvous, Washington, on the 25th inst.

Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Kellogg, to naval apprentice ship *Portsmouth*, on June 1st.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Hendrickson, to naval apprentice ship *Portsmouth*, on June 1st.

MAY 24.—Paymaster G. R. Barry, on the 1st of June next, to assume temporarily the duties of Purchasing Paymaster at New York, relieving Paymaster Robert Pettit; also to report for duty as superintendent of flour and baking.

Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, to the *Guard*, on the 27th of May.

MAY 25.—Master F. H. Sheppard, to the naval apprentice ship *Portsmouth*.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Fitcher, to the Naval Hospital at New York.

## DETACHED.

MAY 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, from duty as Paymaster of Tugs at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, and ordered to return North and settle accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepherd, from the *Oceola*, on the reporting of Acting Master J. G. Green, to return to New York.

MAY 21.—Commander A. W. Weaver, from the command of the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. H. Arms, from the *Tallapoosa*, to settle accounts.

First Assistant Engineer David Smith and Second Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Nal, from the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon P. S. Wales, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander John Watters, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Wm. M. Loughton, from duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered North.

MAY 22.—Commander Wm. E. Fitzhugh, from the command of the *Paul Jones*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Clark, from the *Paul Jones*, to settle accounts.

Assistant Surgeon Hosea J. Babin, from the *Paul Jones*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 23.—Commodore B. J. Totten, from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, on the 30th of June next, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Dominick Lynch, from duty as Naval Storekeeper at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on the 30th of June next, and ordered to report on that day for duty at Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph F. Skerrett, from Naval Rendezvous at Washington, D. C., to report on 1st June next, for command of naval apprentice ship *Portsmouth*.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wunderlick, from Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York.

MAY 24.—Paymaster T. T. Caswell, from the *Guard*, on the reporting of Paymaster H. P. Tuttle, on the 27th of May, to settle accounts.

Paymaster Robert Pettit, from duty connected with the superintendency of flour and baking at New York, on the reporting of Paymaster G. R. Barry, on the 1st of June next to settle accounts.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the practice ship *Dale*.

Paymaster Alexander McElisph, from the Naval Station, Bay Point, S. C., to settle accounts.

## RESIGNED.

MAY 25.—Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Leavitt, Jr.

Third Assistant Engineer William Bend.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 20.—The orders of Paymaster G. De F. Barton, of the 25th of April, this day revoked, and he is placed on waiting orders.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

MAY 20.—Mate Charles H. Venable to the *Academy* by the 1st of June.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Coup, to the *Don* by the 1st of June.

Acting Ensigns Wm. C. Gibson, W. J. Herring, Eugene W. Watson, and Mate E. S. Bradbury, to the *Guard* by the 1st of June.

Acting Ensigns Samuel Gordon and J. J. Keller, to the *Oswego* by the 1st of June.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuel Appold, John Slack and W. S. Arthur, to temporary experimental duty on board the *Chattanooga*.

MAY 22.—Mate Robert J. Sperry to the *Academy*.

MAY 23.—Acting Ensign James B. Russell, to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers William Sloat, and George W. Kidder, to the *Susquehanna*.

MAY 25.—Mate Charles J. Murphy, to the Naval Academy.

## DETACHED.

MAY 20.—Acting Master F. Augustus Miller, from the *Protic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John F. Churchill, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Guard*.

Acting Master J. G. Green, from the *Don*, and ordered to the *Oceola*.

MAY 21.—Acting Ensigns James McVey, Chas. H. Sawyer, O. D. Owen and A. K. Brown, Mates E. S. Stover and Wm. White, Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Corrie, Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. A. McDermott, E. F. McElwell and J. Y. Vinall, and Acting Assistant Surgeon L. Travers, from the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 22.—Acting Ensigns Milton Webster, N. D. Joyce and Chas. R. Fleming, Mates John Donnelly and Thomas Savage, Acting First Assistant Engineers George L. Harris, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John H. Hebard and Andrew Dolan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. Wesley Cross and John M. Cheney, from the *Paul Jones*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 23.—Acting Ensign John Clement Lord, from the *New Hampshire*, and granted leave for discharge.

MAY 24.—Mate A. H. Lewis, from the *Augusta*, and placed on leave for discharge.

MAY 25.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. W. Sherry, from the Naval Station at Bay Point, S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

## DISCHARGED.

MAY 20.—Acting Ensign Wm. E. Ashins.

PLACED ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

MAY 24.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Appleton Berry.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. R. Howard, from November 15, 1865.

Mate George H. Bowen, from May 20, 1867.

Acting Ensign James Saffley, from May 21st.

Acting Ensign O. A. Thompson, from May 22d.

Mate L. D. Rodocanachi, from May 23d.

Acting Master B. T. Wyatt, from August 23, 1865.



## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending May 25, 1867:

James Adams, ordinary seaman, March 9th, U. S. steamer Supply, at Hong Kong.  
Charles Mayer, marine, May 18th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.  
Wm. H. Mullen, marine, May 14th, Bay Point, S. O.  
John Hayes, landsman, March 15th, U. S. steamer Nyctic.  
James Gleason, landsman, March 37th, U. S. steamer Nyptic.

## UNITED STATES NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR No. 3.

The following alterations and additions are hereby made to the regulations published for the government of all persons attached to the United States naval service under date of April 18, 1865, and will be obeyed accordingly:

Every person subject to the control of the Navy Department will preserve this circular in his book of regulations.

1. The flag of the admiral is a rectangular flag of blue color, with four white stars in the center, forming a diamond, and is to be worn at the main of vessels, and in the bow of his barge or tender. The admiral's salute shall be seventeen guns; all other honors and ceremonies the same as now authorized for the vice-admiral.

2. The flag of a commodore is a swallow-tailed broad pendant of blue color, with one white star, and is authorized to be worn by officers of that grade at the main, and in the bows of boats, when in command of single ships other than the flagship; and if in command of a fleet, on board the receiving ship, or if there be no such vessel, to hoist it at the usual place in the yard for displaying a flag.

3. Passed assistant paymasters and first assistant engineers will rank with lieutenants; second assistant engineers, with masters; third assistant engineers, with midshipmen who have graduated at the Naval Academy; and cadet engineers, with midshipmen who have not graduated at the Naval Academy.

4. Paragraph 19 of Regulation Circular No. 2, prohibiting officers from visiting the District of Columbia without the permission of the Secretary of the Navy, is rescinded.

5. So much of paragraph 15 of Regulation Circular No. 3 as makes it obligatory upon the authority convening a court-martial to detail an officer to assist the accused, is rescinded. The court may, upon the request of the accused, select some officer within reach to defend him.

GDORON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 20, 1867.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Hospital Steward L. G. Currier, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty with the 35th U. S. Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer 9th U. S. Cavalry for duty.  
Hospital Steward Frederick Peterson, U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from further duty with the 9th U. S. Cavalry, and will report to the commanding officer 35th U. S. Infantry for duty.

## BREVETS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Thomas Holt, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th New York Volunteers, to be Colonel by brevet, and to be Brigadier-General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Charles George Mayers, late First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 11th Wisconsin Volunteers, to be Captain by brevet, and to be Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Levin T. Miller, late Major of the 33d Indiana Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Albert G. Salisbury, U. S. Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and to be Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department, to date from March 20, 1867.

Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Major by brevet, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William H. Ludlow, late Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Edward F. Schneider, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Mark Flannigan, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th Michigan Volunteers, for gallantry at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Sharpe, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct at Vicksburg and Petersburg, and in the various affairs before Richmond, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major J. E. Cornelius, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. C. Arthur, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George E. Atwood, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major C. P. Clarke, Captain of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for distinguished services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles W. Woolsey, First Lieutenant of the 164th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster James R. Lofland, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department, to date from November 7, 1866.

Additional Paymaster Owen T. Turney, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department, to date from November 7, 1866.

Brevet Major Frederick W. Clemens, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Caleb W. Horner, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Medical Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John L. Paxson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from November 10, 1866.

Brevet Major John King, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from November 10, 1866.

Brevet Major Huntington W. Jackson, First Lieutenant of the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. D. Beers, of the 50th New York Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Captain of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James S. Wilson, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for especially conspicuous services rendered at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 19, 1865.

Brevet Major Edward R. Geary, Captain of Company F, Pennsylvania Independent Artillery, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg and Wauhatchie, to date from October 23, 1863.

Surgeon Samuel W. Blackwood, of the 81st U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious and distinguished services during the outbreak and continuance of cholera in New Orleans, La., to date from November 24, 1866.

Brevet Major Sylvester Bonaffon, Captain of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James E. Stewart, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William C. Garman, of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, for

gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major I. Weyand, Captain of the 120th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Robert M. Goodwin, Captain of the 37th Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services while performing the duties of Assistant Provost-Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., and of the Department of the Cumberland, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major G. W. Black, Captain of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles W. Griffith, Captain of the 6th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William C. Robinson, Captain of the 34th Illinois Volunteers, for especially valuable services at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Alonso M. Keeler, late Major of the 22d Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Seymour Brownell, late Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major A. R. Sharpe, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct at Vicksburg and Petersburg, and in the various affairs before Richmond, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Lemuel B. Morton, late Captain of the Signal Corps, for faithful and meritorious services in the campaign against Richmond, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Franklin A. Seely, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Elbert H. Fordham, late Major of the 31st Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallantry at Bland, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross-roads, Moore's Plantation, and Yellow Bayou, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major W. Irving Allen, late Captain of the 31st Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, Bynum's Mill, Pinewood, Sabine Cross-roads, and Yellow Bayou, La., and in the taking of Mobile, to date from March 13, 1865.

Albert J. Perry, late Major of the 30th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Daniel W. Hardy, of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William A. Cutler, of the 37th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Will Burley, late Major of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

John E. Clark, late Major of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Robert C. Wallace, late Major of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Andrew W. McCormick, late Captain of the 77th Ohio Volunteers, for gallantry at the battle of Marks' Mills, Ark., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. H. Tlemeyer, late Captain of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services upon the Vicksburg campaign, and the Red River expedition, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James J. Hoyt, late Captain of the 156th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

S. A. J. Snyder, late Major of the 72d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

James J. Johnson, late Surgeon of the 15th West Virginia Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Fenelon Hawes, late Major of the 15th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major D. K. Cross, late Captain of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John H. Joost, late Captain of the 38th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Jay E. Lee, late Captain of the 24th New York Independent Battery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

J. H. Branch, late Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Potter, late Surgeon of the 57th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John Mead, late Captain of the 102d New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Morgan L. Filkins, late Captain of the 177th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major David E. Fowler, late Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department, to date from June 29, 1865.

## TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Vespasian Warner, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from July 7, 1866.

Captain W. C. Squire, of the 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 28, 1866.

Captain Demas M. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from August 4, 1866.

Captain Nelson Z. Strong, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from July 23, 1866.

Brevet Captain James Clark Stockton, Assistant Surgeon of the 36th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from September 11, 1866.

Captain Evans Blake, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from July 26, 1866.

Brevet Captain Emmet Crawford, First Lieutenant of the 36th U. S. Colored Troops, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William F. Johnson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from September 7, 1866.

Captain John A. Cottman, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from September 7, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon J. Schatz, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Medical Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George W. Corlies, First Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Le Roy Dowd, Adjutant of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 6, 1865.

Captain Charles T. Stanton, of the 21st Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John J. Douglas, First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, for gallantry in action at Kingsport, East Tenn., and also at Russellville and Bull's Gap, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William F. Speer, of the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. G. Abbott, of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James H. Stevens, of the 83d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George W. Howard, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field during the entire war of the Rebellion, and particularly during the Atlanta campaign, and also the Nashville campaign of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

OFFICERS' DRILL, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—On Thursday evening, the 23d ult., Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, commanding this brigade, held a drill of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of his command at the Portland Avenue Arsenal, Brooklyn. The regimental commanders present were Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Ward, Twenty-third regiment; Colonel J. V. Meserole, Forty-seventh; Colonel M. N. Coles, Fifty-second, and Colonel John Q. Adams, Fifty-sixth. The drill was a very simple one, including only the ceremonies of dress parade and review, the firings, and the formation of the line. General Smith was ably assisted by Colonel Meserole of the Forty-seventh. General Smith is an active and energetic officer, and is personally much liked and esteemed by his command, but we do not think he shines very brightly as a drill-master, that is, judging from such of his officers' drills as we have attended. Still, in spite of this, his brigade always does well on its field days, and is really quite a credit to its commander. At the drill on last Friday some queer things were done, of which we will only mention one. When the skeleton battalions were in a close column of masses the command was given to take wheeling distance by the head of column, but as the first subdivision was close to the wall, and consequently could neither advance nor wheel to the right or left, it was impossible to execute the order, whereupon, without any further command that was audible where we stood the battalion on the right, which was under the personal supervision of the General, formed into line by file left, a la Morris. This movement was then executed by each of the other battalions, without other orders. This deployment was for the purpose of executing the firings, which were well done by the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh, only tolerably well done by the Fifty-second, and with excessive badness by the Fifty-sixth. We sincerely hope that at the field day of this brigade this latter regiment will not be allowed to fire blank cartridges, but to use nothing more deadly than the simple percussion cap. We make this suggestion because the men of the Fifty-sixth appear to know very little of the manual of arms, and might, therefore, forget to return their rammers. It must, however, be remembered that Colonel Adams has been struggling against great difficulties which opposed themselves to the longer continuance of his command, and that it is mainly by his personal efforts that he has been enabled to keep his men together. But while we give the Colonel every credit for his efforts in behalf of his regiment, the fact remains that it is very deficient in drill and discipline.

As a general thing the men all aimed too high, and the officers, especially those commanding companies, failed to give the command of execution (*Fire!*) with that crispness and snap which causes the men almost involuntarily to discharge their pieces at once.

At the close of the drill the officers were brought to the front and centre, and while standing thus in single rank before the battalion were exercised in the manual of the sabre so far as refers to the salute. It was certainly very much out of place to give this instruction before non-commissioned officers, who appeared to be wonderfully amused at these doings, particularly when the sabre of some witty person happened to strike against the leg of his neighbor on the right. At the close of this sword exercise the drill was dismissed.

The field day of this brigade will take place on the new parade ground, on the Coney Island plank road, Flatt u h, on the 4th inst.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel T. W. Parme, commanding this regiment, has received a leave of absence for six months. Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefeller on the 18th ult. assumed command, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 12 from Brigade Headquarters. All communications for regimental headquarters will be addressed as usual, to the Adjutant, No. 30 Broad street. In pursuance of Special Orders No. 11 from Brigade Headquarters, a Regimental Court-martial will be convened at the Centre Market Armory, on the 6th day of June, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the hearing of excuses from all regimental delinquents. All company fines for collection will be sent to the President of the Court at once. Major Rockefeller will constitute such Court. Theodore W. Morris has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence with rank of First Lieutenant, to rank from May 9, 1867. Private J. D. Duquesne, No. 3 Tryon Row, Company D, has deserted with uniform. The name of John M. Wheeler, Company B, among expulsions, General Orders No. 7, should read John M. Wheelan. Commandants of companies are directed to report to regimental headquarters the names of all members who have not returned their muskets to the armories. An election to fill the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. J. Coles, was ordered to be held at the Centre Market Armory, on the 30th ult.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this command will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, June 3d. Line will be formed at 7½ p. m. Pieces will be furnished at the arsenal. The sergeants of the different companies will assemble at the armory every Thursday, at 8 p. m., during the month of June next, for drill and theoretical instruction by Major Goldschmidt. In compliance with General Orders No. 7, from brigade headquarters, this regiment will parade in full uniform (epaulettes and white gloves) for review, inspection and evolutions of the brigade, on Wednesday, June 5th, at Tompkins square. Line will be formed on Second street, right resting on First avenue, at 12½ p. m., precisely. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the commandant at the armory, at 12½ p. m. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, at the same time and place. The commandant expects every member of the regiment to report for duty. Quartermaster Mickle will make requisition on the Commissary-General of Ordnance for a sufficient number of percussion caps to allow twenty-five rounds to each member of the rank and file, and have them ready for distribution at the formation of the regiment. All drills conflicting with the above will be countermanded.

PARADE OF SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The annual Spring parade of this regiment took place on Friday, the 24th ult. The regiment turned out in their full dress uniforms, with ten companies of twenty-six files each, under the command of Colonel Edmunds Clark, who was mounted, as were also the other field and staff officers. Previous to making the parade the regiment was marched to Tompkins square for the purpose of being reviewed by the brigade commander. Brigadier-General Varian, of the Third brigade, was, on this occasion, accompanied by nine members of his staff—only one being absent—and all were in full dress uniform, wearing the chapeau and plumes. The ceremony of review was gone through with in very good style. In saluting the reviewing officer, the Captain of Company F failed to turn his head right and look at the reviewing officer, as all the others very properly did. General Varian and his staff were dismounted, and at the conclusion of the review retired to the General's residence, in St. Mark's Place, where refreshments were provided for them. The



review having been completed, the Seventh was broken into column and marched through Eighth street to Second avenue, up Second avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street and Broadway, down Broadway to Canal, where the column was counter-marched, and proceeded to armory, through Broadway and Astor Place. The regiment was preceded by their drum corps and Grafulla's full band of forty-five pieces. This is the first occasion on which this drum corps has paraded with the regiment since its organization. It is composed of thirty members, and is under the control of Drum-Major Graham, who has been drilling them throughout the latter part of the drill season, and now has the corps in very good shape. The drum corps uniform is somewhat similar to that of the regiment, but the pompon is substituted for the black plume, and black leather gaiters are also worn. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, and elicited many favorable comments from those who witnessed the parade. The line of march was not extended below Canal street, to avoid interfering with the transaction of business. Adjutant Fitzgerald and Quartermaster Weed paraded on Friday for the first time since their appointment to their present positions; they were both well mounted, the former on a black and the latter on a gray horse. The Adjutant's animal was an especially fine looking one.

Lieutenant Louis Fitzgerald, the newly appointed Adjutant of the Seventh regiment, joined the Third company of that regiment in 1857. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he held the position of Second Lieutenant of the Third company, and was soon after made First Lieutenant of the Fifth company. He entered the Volunteer service as a First Lieutenant of Ellsworth's Zouaves, and was with that regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, since which time he has served with distinction throughout the war, having served on the staff of various of our most prominent generals, and has been wounded three times. After being mustered out of the Volunteer service he was elected First Lieutenant of the Fifth company of the Seventh regiment, which position he held when he received the appointment of Adjutant. Lieutenant Fitzgerald has been brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Fenton, as he held the commission of a full Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers at the time of his muster out of the U. S. service. The appointment of Adjutant Fitzgerald meets with the approval of the line officers of the regiment, and the hearty manner in which he was received by the rank and file on last Friday, gives evidence that they, too, are glad of his promotion.

**DRAWING OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—In accordance with General Orders No. 8, from the headquarters of the Thirteenth regiment this organization paraded on Thursday, the 23d ult., for the purpose of field exercise. The regimental line was formed in Orange street, right resting on Henry, and consisted of eight commands of sixteen and a half files each.

Brevet Major Palmer, the Adjutant of the regiment, does not seem to be as accurate a person as his position demands, for he forgot to see that the command was at a present when he announced to the Colonel that the line was formed. This is a bad mistake for an adjutant to make.

From Orange street the regiment was marched to the Capitoline Grounds, where the field evolutions took place. The first part of the day was given up to inspection and to performing the ceremony of guard mounting. At 1 o'clock the officers sat down to dinner, which had been prepared for them under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Dakin and Quartermaster Gulick, and which was all that could be desired. After dinner drilling was again continued, particular attention being paid to the loadings and firings. This was the first occasion on which this regiment has been drilled in firing with blank cartridges since the commencement of the war, unless when it was mustered into the United States service. Colonel Woodward, the former commandant of the regiment, made several requisitions for a supply of ammunition, but was unable to obtain it. In view of these facts, the firing of the regiment was very good, and could not be called bad under any circumstances. General Jourdan gave his regiment a practical illustration of the uses of the movements on the right into line, on the right by file into line, etc., by causing these movements to be executed, the company on the right commencing to fire by file as soon as it was established on the line.

Brigadier-General Crooke, who commands the Fifth brigade, was present in citizen's clothes and reviewed the battalion. We are surprised that General Jourdan should have tendered it to him, or, in fact, have acknowledged the General in his military capacity at all under the circumstances. The line of distinction must be drawn very sharply between the officer in the uniform of the State and on duty and the same person when off duty and in citizen's clothes. As a citizen the private may occupy a higher position than his brigade commander, but these things are entirely changed as soon as they put on their respective uniforms. We cannot now go into a discussion growing out of the dual character of the citizen soldier, although we propose to do so at no very distant day. The fact, however, remains that General Crooke, dressed to represent the character of Mr. Crooke, citizen of Kings county, reviewed the Thirteenth regiment on the aforesaid day, and that Brevet Brigadier-Generals McNary and Shauman (also in citizen's clothes) acted as his staff. It would, perhaps, be more proper to say that the regiment paid the General the honor of a marching salute. As the column passed the stand of the reviewing officer it was very evident that the number of files in the various companies was no longer equal, as several of the captains had excused quite a number of their men. This was particularly the case with the two companies on the right of the battalion. Company H, Captain Van Cleef, the third company in line, was a notable exception to this, and made a very handsome appearance, as did also Company G, which looked better than it has for some time past. If the Captain of this company were more of a military man the City Guard could be made second to no organization in the Second division.

A portion of Grafulla's Seventh regiment band, under Sergeant Wernig, furnished the music for the occasion, and the performance of the band with their new instruments, as well as the management of its leader, elicited many complimentary remarks from those present at the drill. After the review the regiment was exercised in a few other movements; after which it was marched to the armory and dismissed. As the regiment passed through the various streets on its return we noticed an elderly gentleman walking on the sidewalk near the right flank of Company H; who, we were told, was the father of the Captain of that company. It was evident that the old gentleman was very proud of the company, as well as his son, and with good reason too, for the Captain of this company is one of the most promising young officers in the Thirteenth regiment. General Jourdan is doing very well with his regiment, in which he is ably seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dakin and Major Mason.

**FIELD DAY, SECOND BRIGADE.**—The field day of this brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Louis Burger, took place at East New York, on Monday, the 27th ult., which was also announced as the day on which Major-General Shaler would review the brigade. The brigade line was formed at about half past one o'clock, immediately after which General Burger commenced exercising his command in the school of the brigade, commencing with simple movements of opening and closing the ranks, wheeling, wheeling to the right, marching in column at full distance, etc. At three o'clock promptly, Lieutenant-Colonel Bend appeared on the ground and announced the arrival of Major-General Shaler and staff. After executing a few other movements, the brigade was formed in two lines, facing south, preparatory to review. As the regiments of the brigade were deployed, the form of review printed in our last issue was not used. The Third and Fifth and Sixth regiments were in the First line, and the Eighty-fourth, Ninety-sixth and First Artillery in the second line. General Shaler was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Brevet Major-General Hamblin, Colonel McMillan and Oakley and Lieutenant-Colonel Bend. In passing down the second line, Colonel Oakley had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse, bruising although not seriously injuring the worthy Judge-Advocate and Member of Assembly from Kings County. After he had reviewed both lines, General Shaler resumed his station in front of the headquarters tent on the south side of the field, and the brigade passed before him in review. We forgot to mention that General Shaler was escorted to his position in front of the brigade by a squadron of mounted artillerymen. As the column passed in review, the field music of the Third regiment came before the Brigadier-General commanding instead of at the head of that regiment. The Third regiment made a good appearance, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix. The bayonets of the Third regiment were unfixed, while those of all the other regiments were fixed. The Fifth regiment, Colonel Anton Meyer, made a very handsome appearance, parading with ten companies of sixteen files each. The officers and men of this regiment wore the full dress uniform. The drum corps was out in full force, and made very good music. The Sixth regiment under the command of Colonel Joel W. Mason, with eight companies of fourteen files each, and made a good appearance. The Eighty-fourth paraded with eight companies of ten files each. This is a small turn out for this regiment. Colonel F. A. Conkling was in command. The field music of this regiment consisted of drum and fife. The Drum-Major, in saluting, after bringing his baton under his arm, depressed the head of the baton instead of holding it up. The regiment made a good appearance. This drum corps should have stopped playing as soon as the regiment had passed the reviewing officers.

The Ninety-sixth was under the command of Colonel J. D. Kreibiel. The drum corps of this regiment was moved out of the column by the flank without passing before and beyond the reviewing officer. This drum corps also made a very good appearance, the men all using the small French brass drum, and wearing full dress hats (old style) with red plumes. The officers of the regiment wore full dress, and the regiment paraded with ten companies of about fifteen files each. The files were not properly equalized. It only wants care and good drilling to make the Ninety-sixth regiment one of the best in the city. The First regiment of Artillery was commanded by Major O'Grady in the absence of Colonel Teiler and Lieutenant-Colonel Diehl. The band of this regiment wheeled out of the column too soon. Eight of the batteries of this regiment were dismounted, the rest serving as cavalry, making some 250 men in all. The dismounted portion of the regiment made a good appearance. The mounted buglers wheeled out of the column too soon. The batteries, which did duty as cavalry, made a very indifferent appearance, and their officers appear to be very ignorant of their duties, as they caused the men to pass in review with their sabres at a present. This evidences a gross ignorance of the first principles of mounted drill. The only unpleasant feature of the day at East New York was the actions of this mounted artillery, which should not be allowed to act as such until the men know something of the school of the trooper mounted, of which both officers and men appeared to be alike ignorant. The review was, however, as a whole, a very creditable one.

After the review General Burger still further exercised his command in the school of the brigade, and the firing with blank cartridges. At first the firing of all the regiments was irregular and bad, but subsequently the Third and Fifth both did some good firing by battalion. The firing of the other regiments was very poor. Major J. M. C. Frohlich had general charge of the ground, and performed his duty very efficiently. Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Bernet, of the Ninety-sixth, was field officer of the day, and under his direction there was very little straggling, and everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner. In fact, the entire day was as orderly a one as can ever be expected where there is such a large gathering of men. Among those who attended the drill were Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, who drove on the ground four in hand, having with him Colonel Hull, Lieutenant-Colonel Remmy and Major Brown of his staff. The General's fine turn-out attracted considerable attention—the more so from the fact that his wagon was well stocked with eatables, drinkables and furbles. Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, of the Twenty-third, were also among the military gentlemen present. As no liquor was allowed to be sold on the ground, or in the vicinity, there were but few drunken men to be seen, and consequently no quarrelling or fighting. Although the field day of the Second brigade was a success we hope that when it is next reviewed and inspected it will be at Tompkins square, and not at East New York.

A Brooklyn paper complains of the disorderly conduct of certain members of the Fifth regiment on Atlantic street, which is a mistake, as this command returned from the above drill by the Fulton avenue cars.

**PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE THIRD REGIMENT.**—Before going to East New York, on last Monday, this regiment was marched to the City Hall for the purpose of receiving from Mayor Hoffman a set of colors which had been voted by the city authorities. The regiment arrived at the City Hall about 10 o'clock A. M., being accompanied by its drum corps and the band of the Twelfth regiment. The regiment paraded with ten companies of eleven files each, and the men did not wear the turban. The national color, which was carried with the regiment, was all covered over with the names of battles, commencing with Big Bethel, and was a sufficient commentary on what the Tenth regiment (Bendix Zouaves) had done in the field. The regimental line was formed immediately after the arrival at the Park, and after the customary honors had been paid to him, Mayor Hoffman presented Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix with a handsome pair of flags, bearing, respectively, the arms of the State and city, and a pair of guidons, on which was the number of the regiment. The designs on both the flags and the guidons were elaborately embroidered by hand. General Bendix received the flags on behalf of

the regiment, and responded to the remarks of the Mayor in a brief but fitting manner. During the speech of the Mayor the left general guide of the regiment came up and took his position on the left of the sergeants standard bearers—where he should have been long before—and after adjusting his uniform generally and his cap in particular, came to attention. This man appears to have a perfect monomania for arranging his fix, which he appears to be unwilling to allow to remain in the same position over two minutes at a time. General guides should be well drilled soldiers, and should above all things be patterns of steadiness. After the colors had been received from the Mayor, the regiment saluted the colors. The regiment called upon the band to play to the colors, instead of which it played a few bars of "Columbia's the Gem of the Ocean," or some similar tune. Band-master Otto should have worn the same style of hat as the other members of the band. After the colors had been received, the regiment passed in review before the Mayor, which they did in a creditable manner. The Major and Adjutant alone of the field and staff were dismounted. After passing in review once, the regiment was counter-marched and passed out of the east gate of the Park, and up Chatham street on its way to East New York. We noticed, when passing in review, one of the members of the third company in line, had a large bunch of artificial flowers stuck in his musket after the most approved target-company fashion, and that one of the guides of the company had a bunch of violets similarly placed. General Bendix doubtless noticed this too, for when this company passed as again after counter-marching, both real and artificial flowers had disappeared. It was very proper, in a military point of view, to cause these posies to be removed, but it was very cruel to the girls who bestowed them on their devoted admirers as a token of affection, and also as a means of distinguishing them from the rest of the soldiers; When the regiment passed in review, it was, "Do you mind Johnny with the bunch of flowers I gave him, in his musket!" But when the regiment counter-marched "Twas then the ladies fair, in despair, tore their hair, for Johnny was not there," etc. Johnny was there, but he had left his bouquet at the west end of the Park by order of his harsh and cruel colonel. The way the young females rushed after that third company, after discovering how bitterly they had been deceived, was a caution to beholders as well as damaging to the equilibrium of the small boys who got in their way as they rushed through the crowd.

**SIXTH REGIMENT.**—General Orders No. 4 from the headquarters of this regiment was received too late to appear in our last issue, although bearing date of the 16th ult. We extract the following paragraph from the order: "The commandant regrets to announce the resignation of Captain Adolph Bandman, of Company H, whose energy and faithful discharge of duty, during his long connection with the regiment, have ever rendered him a valuable officer. He retires from the service with the kindest wishes of the Colonel."

The following elections are announced: Max Zenn, Captain of Company H, vice Bandman, resigned; Abraham Shenfield, First Lieutenant of Company H, vice Zenn, promoted; Harris S. Katzenberg, Second Lieutenant of Company H, vice Stachelberg, resigned; Maurice Cohn, First Lieutenant of Company A, vice Lyons, resigned; Charles H. Raynor, Second Lieutenant of Company A, vice Simon, resigned; Peter Dimler, Second Lieutenant of Company B, vice Schlee, resigned. William Bauer has been appointed Drum-Major of the regiment, vice Stelter, removed.

**ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—An election to fill the vacancy in the field officers of this regiment, caused by the resignation of Major Joseph Young, was held at the regimental armory on Tuesday afternoon, the 28th ult. Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding the Third brigade, presided, Major Wentworth, of his staff, acting as recorder. A meeting of the officers of the regiment was held last week, and it was agreed upon to accept, as a compromise candidate, Captain Christian A. Meday, of Company H. The following is the result of the ballot: Whole number of votes cast 18; of these Captain Meday received 15, Captain Ryder two, and Captain Easton one. Captain Meday was thereupon declared elected, and signified his acceptance of the position. Before the officers left the room, Major Meday stated that inasmuch as he had never approved of the custom which made it imperative on a successful candidate to invite his electors to a supper at Delmonico's, he would take the liberty of being an exception to the general rule, and would not, therefore, so invite them, although he thanked them most kindly for the honor they had done him. If a similar stand was generally taken by officers of the National Guard, we would not, we think, hear of so many refusing promotion.

Major Meday joined the Seventh regiment in November, 1853, as a private in the First company, and left it as a private in the Fall of 1860, having refused all promotion. In February, 1861, he was elected First Lieutenant of the First company, and went with the regiment to Washington, the company being mustered into the U. S. service under him as Lieutenant commanding. He was with the company in 1862, and was appointed its Captain while the regiment was in the U. S. service. In the Fall of 1862 he resigned, but was elected Captain of the First company in November, 1864. Major Meday has been very efficient as a company commander, and in a previous issue we had occasion to speak of the large percentage of his company present at the drills and parades during the past year, and of its healthy condition generally. Major Meday is very highly esteemed by the officers and men of his regiment.

**THIRD BRIGADE.**—The several regiments of this brigade will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, on Wednesday, June 5th, at Tompkins Square, for the purpose of review, inspection and evolutions of the brigade. Brigade line will be formed at 2 o'clock, P. M. Regimental, field and staff officers will parade mounted. Commandants of regiments will make requisition on the Commissary-General for a sufficient number of percussion caps, to allow twenty-five rounds to each member of the rank and file. Major-General Shaler will review the brigade immediately after formation.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Brigadier-General Aspinwall, commanding Fourth brigade, has ordered a regimental court-martial, to consist of Captain George W. Wingate, Twenty-second regiment, to assemble at the armory of said regiment on the evening of Thursday 6th inst., at 5 o'clock, for the trial of all delinquencies and offences, among the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of said regiment.

**THE HIGHLAND CADETS.**—The cadets of the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Mass., will visit the cities of New York and Brooklyn during the coming week. They will reach New York by the Neptune line via Providence, on the 6th inst., and will, during their stay here, be quartered in the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, which has been kindly tendered them by the Colonel of that regiment. The cadets will be reviewed by Mayor Hoffman on the afternoon of June 6th, and by Mayor Booth of Brooklyn on the morning of the 7th. On the evening of June 6th, the cadets will drill



at the State arsenal, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at 8 o'clock, the use of which has been kindly tendered them by Brigadier-General Palmer. The exercises at the arsenal will consist of a battalion inspection of arms; battalion dress parade; battalion review opened; drill (a) manual of arms in open and closed ranks (Casey), (b) loadings and firings, (c) company movements (Casey's school of the company), (d) fancy movements in manual and company; review closed. The cadets will be under the command of Colonel A. Graboski, who desires us to unite the members of the National Guard, and all interested in the subject of military education, to be present at the reviews and at the drill at the arsenal.

**AN ILL-TIMED JOKE.**—In a recent issue of the *Herald*, the reporter of National Guard matters for that paper, in speaking of Major Rockefeller, of the Seventy-first regiment, bestows upon him a nickname which may have been intended as a piece of facetiousness, but which is conceived in singular ill-taste. An empty sleeve is a badge of honor, and not a subject for the jokes of the unfeeling. We happen to know that Major Rockefeller and his friends feel hurt by this remark, and we hope we have heard the last of such sorry witticisms.

**FOURTH BRIGADE.**—The regiments of this brigade assembled for brigade evolutions on the 29th ult. The brigade line was formed on Fifth avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street, at 2 o'clock P. M. After the line was formed the brigade was marched through Fourteenth street, Broadway and Eighth street to Tompkins square. The following is about the numbers present, not including bands: Fourth regiment, Colonel H. D. Hull commanding, 242 men; Eleventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lux commanding, 370 men; the Twenty-second, Colonel George D. Post commanding, 320 men; the Sixty-ninth, Lieutenant-Colonel Cavanagh commanding (who wore colonel's epaulettes), 200 men, and the Seventy-ninth, Brevet Brigadier-General Farnsworth commanding, 184 men—making in all, including the bands, something less than 1,500 men. In order to form the regiments in line the oblique alignment was resorted to, the Fourth regiment being held in reserve. The brigade was exercised in a sufficient number of movements to demonstrate that it is not necessary to go to East New York for a brigade drill. Brigadier-General Aspinwall was assisted by his full staff, who were very efficient, especially Major Brown, who proved himself to be an admirable chief-of-staff.

The regiments for the most part made a fine appearance. The uniform of the Fourth showing up finely in the bright sunlight. The officers and men of the Eleventh regiment looked very well in full uniform, with the exception of the Adjutant, who did not wear epaulettes. The Twenty-second regiment made a very handsome appearance in its full dress uniform. The Sixty-ninth regiment made a slim turn out for a regiment of ten companies. The discipline of this regiment is very poor, and had it not been for the interference of the Colonel at one time, a fight between an officer and a private appeared imminent. At the close of the drill, Brigadier-General Aspinwall reviewed the brigade, which was temporarily placed under the command of Colonel Hull of the Fourth regiment. In passing down the line, General Aspinwall went entirely too fast to notice any irregularity in the appearance of his troops. In passing in review, the Eleventh and Twenty-second made a particularly fine appearance, although the Fourth and Seventy-ninth also looked very well. We did not see the colors of the Eleventh regiment salute the reviewing officer when passing in review. We noticed that during the brigade drill the regimental adjutants were mounted, with the exception of Adjutant Ward of the Twenty-second. The drill was attended by the commanding officers of every brigade of the First division, who, we believe, are now unanimously of the opinion that there shall be no more field days at East New York.

The field day of the Fourth brigade was certainly a very creditable one, and was unattended by those disgraceful scenes which have made field days notorious. Major General Shaler, who was to have reviewed the brigade, was prevented from being present by the death of a near relative. After the drill the brigade made a short street parade.

**A PLEASANT AFFAIR.**—Captain Abner Mellen, formerly Quartermaster of the Ninth regiment, and more recently Captain and Commissary of the Third brigade staff, gave a reception to the officers of the brigade staff and a few invited guests at his residence in Fifth avenue, on Friday evening, the 24th ult. As the Captain's intention was to promote good fellowship among the officers of the staff all undue formality was dispensed with, and during the first part of the evening his guests amused themselves by conversing, playing whist, etc., as their inclination dictated. Subsequently, the company were invited into an adjoining room, where a very elegant supper had been prepared for them. After the viands had been thoroughly discussed, and the wants of the inner man attended to, Captain Mellen, in a very pleasant speech welcomed his guests, and thanked General Varian for the honor he had conferred upon him by promoting him from a regimental to the brigade staff. Speeches were also made by Brigadier-General J. M. Varian and several members of his staff, Colonel Olcott, Lemuel Smith, Esq., and others. Colonel Wilcox, of the Ninth regiment, made several speeches which were quite witty, and were very creditable to his ability as a speaker. His success as caterer and host on last Friday show that Captain Mellen is a good fellow, and eminently suited to be the commissary of a brigade or division.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment, Colonel John H. Wilcox commanding, celebrated the sixth anniversary of its departure for Washington to take part in the suppression of the Rebellion, on Monday, the 27th ult., by a parade. The line was formed on Twenty-sixth street, right resting on Broadway, shortly after two o'clock, ten companies of eighteen files each being present. After going through the ceremony of dress parade, the regiment broke into line and marched down Broadway to the City Hall to receive the set of colors which had been voted it by the city authorities. The presentation speech was made by Mayor Hoffman, who gave a short outline of the history of the regiment, dwelling more particularly on its gallant and meritorious services while in the United States service. Colonel Wilcox received the colors on behalf of the regiment, replying to the Mayor in a short but effective speech. The colors were a very handsome, embroidered set. After the presentation, the regiment was reviewed by the Mayor, accompanied by Brigadier-General Varian, in citizens' clothes. The regiment passed in review and quick time only, and made such a fine appearance as to elicit considerable applause from the spectators. After the parade the regiment returned to its armory, and was dismissed. Throughout the parade the regiment made an unusually fine appearance, and, in fact, everything considered, we think the parade on last Monday the best the Ninth has made since its reorganization. As the regiment passed down Broadway, the various companies were frequently applauded, the veterans (Company I), under Captain Eugene Durbin, coming in for their full share.

In the evening, the regiment gave a reception at the armory, which was filled to overflowing by a large and brilliant assemblage. All the rooms, the fitting up of which has only recently been finished, were thrown open for inspection. The company rooms are very handsomely finished, so much so that it would be hard to tell which was the most elegant. In the room of Company D there was a large basket of flowers, composed of one hundred bouquets, which the members of the company presented to their lady friends at the close of the concert. This company is the color company, and made the strongest turn out.

The regimental band was stationed in the large drill room, and discoursed some fine music. A promenade concert of ten selections was first given, after which ten pieces were played for dancing. The main room was very tastefully decorated, the ceiling being entirely concealed by a canopy of flags, and the sides being also draped with flags and bunting. Mayors Hoffman and Booth, of Brooklyn, were among the distinguished civilians present, the military being represented by Generals Aspinwall, Varian, Bendix, and their staffs, and a number of other representatives from the First and Second divisions. Company C (City Guard) had some refreshments prepared for their friends in a room adjoining the armory. The entire affair was a grand success, reflecting much credit on those who had it in charge, as well as the regiment itself.

**FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment celebrated the sixth anniversary of its departure for the war, on Thursday, the 23d ult., by a parade through the principal streets of Brooklyn. The regimental line was formed in Henry street, and was composed of ten companies of eleven files each. The regiment did not commence its march until fully half an hour after the appointed time—half past two. Some of the men wore leggings and some did not, which produced a decided blemish on the uniformity of the appearance of the regiment. From Henry street the regiment marched through Pineapple to Columbia, and then through Pierrepont—passing the house of Mr. S. B. Chittenden—Clinton, Atlantic and Court streets, to the west gate of the City Hall, where it was reviewed by Mayor Booth and the members of the Common Council. From the City Hall the regiment was marched to Fort Green, where Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Fowler, its present Colonel, exercised it in a few battalion movements. The ceremonies at this place closed with a dress parade, after which the regiment was marched to its armory and dismissed.

On a street parade, the Fourteenth regiment makes as soldierly an appearance as any regiment in the Second division, which is due to the fact that the greater portion of its members are veterans. We wish, however, that there was an improvement in its drill and discipline.

In the evening, some of the companies celebrated their anniversary at Gothic Hall in a social manner.

Company H, of this regiment, Captain McNeil commanding, expects to make an excursion to Gettysburg, Penn., so as to be there on the 4th of July next.

**UNJUST CRITICISMS.**—We have received a letter from a *Brooklynite*, evidently a member of the Thirteenth regiment, who is indignant at some of the criticisms made in the *Union* on a recent parade of the above regiment. Our correspondent considers

A proper criticism of drills and parades is held by all to be highly beneficial, and should be encouraged by the National Guard throughout, as it is in a great degree the means of correcting abuses and causing officers to study and think for themselves.

And yet he objects to parts of the article in question, which certainly indicate a theoretic rather than a practical knowledge of the tactics; for the *Union* objects to the guard passing in review in quick time. The writer of the article in question is very much exercised because the fixing and unfixing of the bayonets and loadings were not according to the late regulations. If so, paragraphs 1,618 and 1,694 must have been left out in his copy. At the close of the article the writer in the *Union* remarks "among the distinguished military gentlemen present was Private Snodgrass of the —th, who was peddling peanuts." If this was intended for a joke, it is a poor one, and our correspondent certainly has a right to be angry at a paper for casting such unnecessary slurs on the National Guard.

To be a military critic it is necessary to have a practical knowledge of tactics, and we agree with *Brooklynite* in hoping, when the *Union* next attempts to criticise the movements of the Thirteenth regiment, it will take more pains to avoid making mistakes, and will also not cast any slurs not warranted by the circumstances of the case.

**FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.**—An election took place in this regiment, at Ithier's Hotel, Broome street, on Monday evening, the 27th inst., to fill the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Kembel. The election resulted in the choice of Major Ithier, who received twenty-two votes out of thirty-one cast. General Postley presided at the election.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A General Court-martial for the trial of Colonel William H. Farrar, Thirty-seventh regiment N. G., has been ordered to assemble at the armory of the Twelfth regiment, at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, June 10th. Detail for the court: Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, commanding First brigade; Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, Third regiment, and Colonel John H. Wilcox, Ninth regiment. Major Schefflin, Judge-Advocate of the First brigade, will act as Judge-Advocate of the court.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—In accordance with general brigade orders No. 7 this regiment will assemble in full dress uniform at the regimental armory, June 5, 1867, at 1½ o'clock P. M.; field and staff officers mounted. The Quartermaster will distribute to company commanders twenty-five percussion caps for each enlisted man parading in their respective companies.

**FIELD DAY OF THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—The annual field day of this brigade took place at East New York on Tuesday, the 28th ult. This brigade is composed of the First regiment Cavalry, Colonel H. Brinker commanding, which turned out 217 men strong; the Third regiment Cavalry, Colonel John H. Budke commanding, which was 281 men strong; and the Washington Gray Squadron, which paraded with forty men in the ranks, the rest of this squadron not having received uniforms. The brigade arrived on the grounds at 11 o'clock, and, after the troops had taken their dinner, drilling was commenced. The movements were performed as well as could be expected under the circumstances, although there is still much room for improvement. The line officers of the First regiment do not appear to be posted in their duties, and considerable weeding out will be needed before this regiment can hope to make any advance in correct drilling. The Colonel of the Third regiment, however, is well instructed and consequently that regiment made a better appearance than the First. The drill was conducted by Brigadier-General Postley, assisted by Captain Moller, of his staff. Major Kent started to attend the drill, but his horse accidentally stepping on his foot he was compelled to return. We are happy to say the Major's injury, although a very painful one, did not break any bones. The Squad-

ron of Washington Grays served as a provost guard, and did their duty very effectually. The drill ended at 4 o'clock P. M.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Sergeant-Major Wm. H. Murphy has been appointed Adjutant of this regiment, vice Smith, promoted.

At an election held in Company A, of this regiment, on Monday evening, the 26th ult., Benjamin D. Bacon, late a member of the second company, Seventh regiment, was elected Captain, vice Howe, promoted to be Major. Captain Bacon served with Company A in 1861.

#### DISBURSEMENT OF THE REGIMENTAL FUND.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 18, 1867.  
General Order No. 8.

[Extract from Chapter 502, Laws 1867.]

"The Commander-in-Chief shall be empowered to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations in regard to the disbursement, and accounting for the regimental funds of the several regiments, as may, by him, be deemed necessary to secure a proper disposition of and accountability for such funds."

In accordance with the above provision, the following rules and regulations are hereby established:

1. No account for service, made by any officer, shall be allowed at any session of the board of auditors in excess of twenty-five dollars, unless the same may be for services rendered as a member of a regimental court-martial, or shall, upon reference, have been approved by the Adjutant-General.

2. A warrant shall be drawn upon the county treasurer for the payment of each account, and shall be drawn payable to the order of the person making the demand; and no warrant shall be drawn in favor of any officer or person for funds to be disbursed.

3. No account shall be paid from the fund for services of officers or men for any drill or parade.

4. No account for rent of armory or services of armorer shall be paid from the fund, as the same are made by law charges against the company in which the regiment is located.

5. All accounts, when paid, should be properly receipted and filed by the secretary of the board of auditors.

6. Within ten days after the session of the board of auditors, the secretary shall transmit to the Inspector-General an abstract of the accounts allowed at such session, and if upon examination such abstract shall appear correct and the several accounts properly payable from the regimental fund, the Inspector-General shall certify his approval to the president of the board of auditors; and no session of such board for the audit of additional accounts shall be held until such approval of the accounts previously audited shall be certified by the Inspector-General.

7. The abstracts mentioned in the last paragraph shall be in such form as the Inspector-General may direct, and shall distinctly state the name of the person to whom each sum is payable, for what purpose the account is rendered, and the date of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official—J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASSACHUSETTS.

**SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.**—This regiment assembled at the armory, corner of Boylston and Washington streets, on Thursday evening, May 23d, at 7 o'clock, for street parade; about fifty men only were present. Upon assuming command Lieutenant-Colonel Peabody addressed the officers and men, stating his belief that they could not recruit up to six full companies, and also that, in his opinion, the present state of public feeling, and the want of proper legislation, made it impossible to support a regiment of infantry in the City of Boston upon a true military basis. He then said he had concluded to tender his resignation. The command was then dismissed, and no parade made. By the resignation of the Lieutenant-Colonel the service loses a valuable officer. It was evident the regiment was taken by surprise, and that the resignation was entirely unexpected, so much so that no demonstration whatever was made by the men. Regrets were freely expressed that affairs had arrived at such a crisis as to induce this action of the Lieutenant-Colonel. The regimental band was present, and during the evening enlivened the company present with excellent music. Major Denny has also resigned. The regiment is now without field officers.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S  
OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending May 25, 1867:

S. Pierre Reinington, Assistant Quartermaster-General State of New York, May 1st, vice Lester S. Wilson, resigned.

#### FIFTH DIVISION.

Robert Loughran, Surgeon, May 10th, original vacancy.

#### SEVENTH DIVISION.

Joseph W. Robinson, Surgeon, January 1st, original vacancy.

#### FOURTH BRIGADE—ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS.

Francis C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General, May 11th.

Edward S. Renwick, Engineer, May 14th.

Charles D. Walker, Ordnance Officer, May 14th.

Charles S. King-ley, Commissary of Subsistence, May 14th.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

E. S. Baker, Jr., Second Lieutenant, February 11th, vice Henry T. Van Denburgh, promoted.

#### THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. Addison Lawyer, Colonel, May 24th, original appointment.

#### FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob Robie, Colonel, May 24th, vice George W. Dunn, resigned.

#### FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Stephen Kilb, Second Lieutenant, May 11th, vice Paul Rosengarden, resigned.

Robert G. Newell, Second Lieutenant, May 17th, vice John Munson, resigned.

#### FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Byron D. Wilson, First Lieutenant, April 24th, vice G. M. Donalds, removed from district.

#### EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James E. Bennett, Commissary of Subsistence, May 1st, original vacancy.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Stocum, Captain, May 13th, original vacancy.

W. H. Thorp, First Lieutenant, May 13th, original vacancy.

George N. Smith, Second Lieutenant, May 13th, original vacancy.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Royal B. Soper, Adjutant, May 16th, original vacancy.

Edwin W. Howill, Quartermaster, May 16th, original vacancy.

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

George Aery, Second Lieutenant, May 6th, vice Peter Marsengar, resigned.

Gustavus Winter, Captain, May 8th, vice John Otis, resigned.

Michael Fitzsimons, Second Lieutenant, May 10th, vice P. McIntire, resigned.

John S. Ellison, Commissary of Subsistence, May 10th, original appointment.

#### FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY, TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Augustus Avery, Captain, August 11th, vice John B. Wheeler, resigned.

Jacob Walters, First Lieutenant, August 11th, vice Augustus Avery, promoted.

Gulford McNeil, Second Lieutenant, August 11th, vice J. Walters, promoted.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

May 20th, Twenty-fifth regiment, Colonel Walter S. Church.

May 25th, Sixth regiment, First Lieutenant F. W. Martins.

**COMPANY K, EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—This organization will give a picnic and Summer night's festival, at Paul Falk's Belvedere, Eighth avenue and One-hundred-and-twentieth street, on Tuesday, June 6th.



## THE SPENCER CARBINE.

M. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, has received the following letter with reference to the Spencer carbine:

NEW YORK, March 30, 1867.

Mattias Romero, Esq., Minister of Mexico, etc., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—As I told you when in Washington General Aureliano Rivera, had twenty-five men armed with Spencer's repeating carbine, mostly officers and picked men: he was attacked by the famous Colonel Dupin at the head of 500 picked French troops. The French as usual charged sword in hand, but were driven back three times; they at last retreated leaving seventy-five soldiers dead, and about fifteen wounded. Dupin reported he had met a force of 1,500 Liberals in such a strong position that he was forced to retire.

Several other cases have occurred in which the use of Spencer's carbine has decided in a few minutes the result of the action. General Rivera's success is in great part due to the use of said repeating carbine. I am sorry to say at last accounts he was entirely out of ammunition.

I am glad to be able to testify to the efficiency of that weapon, and only regret we have not more amongst our troops.

The engagement referred to occurred in the vicinity of Rioverde.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

ENRIQUE A. MEXIA.

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This is a new contrivance for the lower end of crutches or peg legs, and its object is to prevent these from slipping; it is equally safe in all kinds of weather, or on any kind of pavement or icy ways. The lower end is leather, but is attached to the upper part by a universal joint. The leather can be replaced with great facility by those who use the crutch. This is the best thing of the kind we have seen. It deserves to be recommended to cripples and to hospitals. The price is but \$2 50 a pair. It can be had by mail or otherwise of Westrup & Co., proprietors and manufacturers, 20 Park Place, New York.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

We notice that Messrs. Lee & Shepard, have just published another lot of choice books. The admirers of "In Trust" will find "Stephen Dane," by the same author quite as fascinating. Edmund Kirke has also another work descriptive of life in East Tennessee, during the war.

See their advertisement in another column for these and other works just published.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

STILLMAN—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, May 22d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, First Lieutenant CHARLES A. STILLMAN, U. S. Marine Corps, to HARRIS, second daughter of Allison Allen, Esq., of Brooklyn.

HUNTER—BRASLEY.—On the 23d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mount Beverly, Prince George County, Md., by the Rev. J. Martin Lien, JOHN HUNTER, Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army, to Miss LIZZIE A., eldest daughter of Joseph Brasley, Esq.

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But a faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement of this Paragon of Family Machines, and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they possibly can do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly.

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